THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Wednesday, the 27th March 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) S.
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Rathnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana App Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).
Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).
Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubrahmanya Tevar Thirthapathi).

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Works done by the European specialist in paddy-breeding.

*1920 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the officer deputed from the Agricultural department for learning plant-breeding with reference to paddy has returned after training from Cambridge;

(*b*) if so, when he is taking charge of the paddy section;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the short-term contract European specialist is paid a very high salary;

(*d*) what is the amount he is paid per mensem and what is the salary of the newly-trained man;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the short-term officer has been devoting much of his time to the administrative part of his duties to the neglect of research work;

(*f*) whether he has been simply following the work of his predecessor or whether he has chalked out any new lines of work;

(*g*) how many times approximately he has visited the paddy-breeding station at Coimbatore during the current year;

(*h*) whether he visits the main station and the sub-stations, directs the experiments and examines the research work or whether he simply checks the office work; and

(*i*) whether the Government propose to extend the period of his time any more and if so, on what grounds?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) When the term of contract of the present holder of the office expires in November 1930 or if and when he takes leave preparatory to the end of his contract about June 1930.

(*c*) & (*d*) His salary is Rs. 1,650 in scale of Rs. 1,500—50—1,700 and an officer of his qualifications and experience could not be secured for a lower salary. The newly-trained officer belongs to the Madras Agricultural Service and his salary is Rs. 425 in the scale of Rs. 250—25—750.

(*e*) He is bound to devote a great deal of time to administrative duties but proposals have been made by the Director and accepted by Government which will lighten these duties and leave him more time for research.

(*f*) He has continued the work of his predecessor but has also struck out several new lines of his own.

(*g*) His headquarters are at Coimbatore and he probably visits the paddy-breeding station there every day.

(*h*) He visits the sub-stations regularly and directs the work which is being done there.

(*i*) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

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Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Development what the period of contract of this short-term contract special European officer is ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Five years."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"How long more has he to serve ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"It is given in the answer, namely, until November 1930."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know why the salary of the specialist who has been trained in Cambridge is much less than the pay of this short-term officer ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"He is already in our service, Sir. He is on that pay."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know whether in view of the higher qualifications he has got now his salary is not going to be increased ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"That is a matter for further consideration, Sir."

Proposed reorganization of the Agricultural department.

* 1921 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are proposals to reorganize the Agricultural department;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the European Junior Deputy Director was put on special duty to draft a scheme for reorganization of the department in preference to the senior officers, and whether any scheme has been submitted to Government in his name;

(*c*) what are his qualifications for such special work; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a major portion of his short service was spent in planting districts and that his experience of the Agricultural department is less than that of the juniormost officer in the Indian Agricultural Service ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) "No". Mr. Munro was put on special duty not to draft any scheme of reorganization but to render such assistance to the Director of Agriculture in his work as would enable him to have the necessary time to draft a comprehensive programme of work and development for the department.

(*c*) & (*d*) A more senior officer better experienced in district work is more useful in the district than he would be in a purely ministerial capacity, the duties of which were very adequately performed by the officer in question.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—"May I know, Sir, what is the salary that Mr. Munro gets now in his new position ?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"There is no new position for him at all, Sir."

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Duties of the present Director of Live-stock.

* 1922 Q.—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the present duties of the present Deputy Director of Live-stock;

(b) whether he has only administrative work or whether he does any original scientific work and if the latter, how many publications he has produced in the last 8 or 9 years he has been in the department;

(c) whether he has any teaching work and whether he gives any lectures regularly to the students of Agricultural College at Coimbatore, if so, to what classes and on what subjects, and if not, why not; and

(d) whether he takes any classes in cattle-breeding, cattle-feeding, dairying and dairy cattle-breeding?

A.—(a) The Deputy Director, Live-stock, is in charge of the whole live-stock work which is being done in the Presidency. His main duties are—

(i) the establishment and management of stock farms in localities in which a good breed of cattle exists;

(ii) the preservation on such farms of valuable strains of indigenous cattle and the distribution of good stock therefrom;

(iii) the formulation of systematic measures to improve the draught and milking qualities of cattle by selection and crossing;

(iv) the formation of milk record societies, etc.;

(v) the investigation of the problem of transporting milk; and

(vi) the examination of problems connected with dairying and the provision of advice and help.

(b) He is both an Administrative and a Research officer. Leaflets 31 and 43 and Bulletin No. 95 which deal with the subject have been issued. Copies of these have been placed in the Legislative Council Library. Another leaflet No. 54 is under print. The research work done by the department has not yet reached a stage where further publication is possible or advisable.

(c) & (d) The Deputy Director, Live-stock, is a Research officer and not a teaching officer and he gives no lectures and holds no classes. Dairying and animal husbandry find a place in the course taught at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. and the teaching there is done by a special staff. In view of the fact that there is an Imperial school of dairying and animal husbandry at Bangalore, it has not been considered advisable or necessary to do more or to institute any special training course in this Presidency.

Strength of the staff of the Deputy Director of Live-stock.

* 1923 Q.—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the present strength of the staff of the Deputy Director of Live-stock (1) in Coimbatore, (2) in the Breeding stations, (3) in Demonstration work in the districts;

(*b*) the number of farms under the control of the Deputy Director of Live-stock ; and

(*c*) whether any proposals have been made to increase the staff under the Deputy Director of Live-stock and extend the activities of live-stock section ?

A.—(*a*) (1) *At Coimbatore*—
1 Farm Manager.
1 Assistant Farm Manager.

(2) *In the breeding stations*—

Hosur—
1 Superintendent (Gazetted).
4 Farm Managers.
3 Assistant Farm Managers.
1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
1 Mechanic.

Chintaldevi—
1 Assistant Director (Gazetted) in charge of Guntur also.
3 Farm Managers.
2 Assistant Farm Managers.
1 Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

Guntur—
1 Farm Manager.

(3) *In demonstration work in the districts*—

Ongole Cattle survey ... 1 Agricultural demonstrator.
Madras ... ... Do.

(*b*) Four.

(*c*) In his proposals for the re-organization of the Agricultural department, the Director has suggested the appointment of a Live-stock Improvement Officer in 1931–32 with two agricultural demonstrators.

Agricultural colonization scheme.

* 1924 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have considered the agricultural colonization scheme along with the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture as stated in the answer to question No. 156 answered on 5th September 1928 ; and

(*b*) if so, with what result ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The agricultural colonization scheme will be placed before the Agricultural Advisory Committee that has been constituted for implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know when this Agricultural Advisory Committee was started, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It was started about two months back, Sir."

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Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" When is this matter going to be placed before this Committee, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" In the course of a few months, Sir."

Coconut gardens in the districts.

* 1925 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of coconut gardens in each of the districts ;

(b) in how many and in which of them there are Government agricultural coconut farms ;

(c) the capital and annual cost of each such farm ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to establish any such farm in East Godavari district ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to column 75 on page 11 of the Season and Crop Report of 1927–28.

(b) There are 4 coconut experiment stations in the South Kanara district, one at Kasaragod and three at Nileshwar.

(c) The capital cost of these stations was Rs. 28,441 and the annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 5,467 excluding the pay of the staff. Details are appended.[a]

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Is it a fact that there are extensive coconut gardens in East Godavari district ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I suppose there are, Sir."

Fisheries

Number, location and results of fish-curing yards.

* 1926 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number and places of fish-curing yards ;

(b) when each was started ;

(c) the results, direct and indirect, regarding progress achieved so far ; and

(d) whether the Government intend to increase the number ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given on 19th March 1927 to his question No. 410. In addition to the 108 fish-curing yards the following yards have since been opened :—

Name of the fish-curing yard.	District.	Taluk.	Village.
Kirimanjeshwar.	South Kanara ..	Coondapoor ..	Kirimanjeshwar.
Moolky	Do. ..	..	..
Shiriya	Do. ..	Kasaragod ..	Shiriya.
Vekkode	Malabar ..	Ponnani ..	Vekkode.
N. Nattika ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nattika.
Pudiakadapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pudiakadapuram.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1041–1042 infra.

(b) The Government have not got complete information.

(c) A general review of the working of the yards is usually embodied in the annual reports of the department to which the attention of the hon. Member is invited.

(d) The question of opening new yards will be considered if the people concerned make an application agreeing to provide at their cost a suitable site and bear the cost of building of the size and kind required. The buildings will, if necessary, be constructed at the expense of Government and the cost recovered from the curers in the usual manner, viz., in the shape of a cess on salt issued, until the cost has been fully recovered.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know whether at other places, the people supplied the site and also the cost of the buildings, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" Yes, Sir."

Industries

Working of the Kerala Soap Institute.

*1927 *Q.*—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Industries has made any proposal for the future working or development of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut ;

(b) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ;

(c) what are the conditions on which students are admitted for training in the said institute ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that such admissions are denied to students who have capital or higher educational qualification ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Director of Industries proposed that the Kerala Soap Institute should be continued for a period of five years from 31st March 1929, so that it may, in addition to the training of students in soap manufacture, undertake the conduct of experimental work on essential oils, on refining and deodorization of oils and fats, on splitting of oils and fats and on imported hardened fats as a preliminary to taking up the hydrogenation of oils and fats, and that the experiments in essential oils should be started in 1929–30. The Government considered that it was not necessary to undertake these experiments at the institute and while negativing the proposals sanctioned the continuance of the institute till 31st March 1930 so as to enable a further batch of students being trained in soap manufacture.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer to question No. 1341 given on 1st February 1929.

(d) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927, appended to answer to question No. 1341 referred to in clause (c).

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Expenditure on the Fruit Preserving Institute.

* 1928 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent for Fruit Preserving Institute ;

(b) what was done with the machinery and buildings ; and

(c) if they were sold, whether the whole machinery and building were sold together or separately and for how much ?

A.—(a) The capital invested in the institute as on 31st March 1926 was Rs. 1,58,339–14–10.

(b) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the audit report of the institute for the year ending 31st March 1927 and for eight months till 30th November 1927 recorded in G.O. No. 534, Development, dated 26th March 1928, which has been placed on the table of the House. As will be seen from the statements attached to that report certain items of machinery, stock and other utensils have been disposed of by sale, certain items have been transferred to the Agricultural department, certain items have been taken over to other branches of the Industries department, such as the Sericultural branch, etc.

As regards land and buildings, the bungalow attached to the institute and a portion of the land have been reserved for sericultural work and the remaining land and buildings have been reserved for the conduct of certain experiments in nutritional research.

Leather factories in the Presidency.

* 1929 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government possess information regarding the number of factories in the Presidency where leather is prepared ; and

(b) the total quantity of leather prepared in each ?

A.—(a) There are three factories in this Presidency preparing finished leather and between 400 and 600 tanneries employed in tanning leather for export.

(b) The information is not available.

Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami :—" The answer to (a) says that there are three factories in this Presidency preparing finished leather. May I know the names of these three factories ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar : —" Notice, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" May I know if the Government is helping these factories by giving advice regarding tanning ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" No, Sir. I cannot say."

Training of weavers in Government institutes.

* 1930 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men that have been trained as weavers till now in Government institutes ; and

(b) the number of those that are being trained at present ?

A.—(*a*) Two hundred and ten students have received training in weaving in the Textile Institute and during the last ten years twelve have had training in carpet weaving in the School of Arts and Crafts.

(*b*) Forty-nine in the Textile Institute and two in the School of Arts and Crafts in carpet weaving.

Veterinary

Attacks by rinderpest in the Presidency.

* 1931 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of districts affected by rinderpest in January this year;

(*b*) how many cattle were attacked by rinderpest last year and how many died; and

(*c*) how many were inoculated by serum alone method and how many by serum simultaneous method?

A.—(*a*) Twenty-three.

(*b*) & (*c*) A statement giving the information for the last calendar year is appended.[a] The serum simultaneous method was resorted to on a more extensive scale only during the latter part of the year.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know, Sir, why the serum alone method was persisted in when it was known that it was of no use?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"It was only after the last grant that the serum simultaneous method has been used on a large scale. Before that serum alone method only was used."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know whether the Government have seen the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission wherein it is said that the serum alone method is not good? If so, what action are they going to take on that recommendation?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The Government are already taking action on those recommendations, Sir."

Excise

Progress made towards prohibition in the Presidency.

* 1932 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Health Officers (District and Municipal) have been instructed to lecture on the advantages of (1) total abstinence, (2) moderate drinking;

(*b*) what other scheme of total abstinence and temperance campaign Government have already sanctioned and have in view;

(*c*) in what districts or taluks or parts of taluks total prohibition has been introduced and in regard to what kind of drinks;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 1042 infra.

(*d*) whether the trade in European liquors has been prohibited in those areas;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the sale of European liquors in those areas; and

(*f*) whether the importation of European liquors (including beer and wine) has increased or decreased in this Presidency as a whole during the last three years closing with 31st March 1928, and to what extent?

A.—(*a*) The Government have issued orders to the effect that there is no objection to officers of the Public Health Department drawing attention in their lectures to the effects of intoxicants on the human body and to the evil results on health of an excessive use of them. The question of issuing further orders is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) The Government have made a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs in the next year's budget for subsidizing temperance societies and local bodies which may desire to do propaganda work. A detailed scheme has not yet been formulated.

(*c*) Total prohibition has not been introduced in any area in respect of any kind of drink. What has been ordered is the experimental closure of arrack shops in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of the Tanjore district, the Tiruvadanai and the Paramagudi taluks of the Ramnad district, the Tenkasi taluk of the Tinnevelly district and the Attur taluk of the Salem district.

(*d*) The foreign liquor shops in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks will be closed for the lease 1929–30.

(*e*) Yes; in the taluks of Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvadanai and Tenkasi. There is no foreign liquor shop in the Attur taluk.

(*f*) The following figures show the quantity of foreign liquor imported into this Presidency during the last four years:—

	GALLONS.
1924–25	343,058
1925–26	439,039
1926–27	506,696
1927–28	585,734

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With reference to clause (*d*), may I enquire why the foreign liquor shops at Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi have not been closed so long?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Because the original idea was to close the arrack shops alone; and they were closed accordingly. And now this idea of closing the foreign liquor shops also has been newly started."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the suggestion of closing the foreign liquor shops was made during the tenure of office of Sir Patro, and then again was this suggestion not made by myself . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is furnishing information."

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know whether I have made that suggestion or not and . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is fully aware of the facts."

Medical

Pay and qualifications of the Venereologist.

* 1933 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what were the emoluments which Dr. Happer was getting in England before he was appointed as Venereologist in the General Hospital and at what pay he has now been appointed ;

(b) what are the academical qualifications and the hospital experience of the Indian officer whom this European officer has replaced ;

(c) what was the pay this Indian officer was drawing before he was replaced by the European officer ;

(d) what were the special reasons for recruiting an European officer in the place of an Indian officer ;

(e) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to advertise in England the post of Professors of Pathology, Physiology, Operative Surgery and other subjects in the Medical Colleges of Madras and Vizagapatam ; and

(f) if so, why the Government consider that any of the present incumbents are unfit to occupy such posts ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information about the emoluments of Dr. Happer before he was appointed as specialist in venereal diseases for this Presidency. His present pay is Rs. 1,600 a month.

(b) Academic qualifications—
(1) L.M.S.
(2) L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.)
(3) M.S. (Madras) with Genito urinary surgery and venereal diseases as special subjects.

Previous experience—
(Temporary commission in I.M.S.).
(1) In charge of venereal wards at Indian Station Hospital, Roorki.
(2) In charge of venereal hospital at Kirkee.
(3) Specialist in prevention of disease for the Sialkot Brigade.
(4) In charge of venereal wards at Sialkot.

(c) Rs. 500 *plus* a special pay of Rs. 150.

(d) The Indian officer referred to was holding the post only as a temporary measure. The Government considered that in order to organize anti-venereal work in the Presidency on proper lines the services of the best available candidate should be obtained. The post was accordingly advertised in India and in England and the best qualified applicant was selected.

(e) It is proposed to advertise in India and in England for the post of Professor of Pathology in the Madras Medical College and the post of Professor of Physiology in the Vizagapatam Medical College.

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(*f*) A specialist in Pathology competent to be the Director of the new Pathological Institute is required for the Madras Medical College. The present incumbent does not possess the experience required for this important post. The present acting professor of Physiology in the Vizagapatam Medical College declined the offer of permanent appointment.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know what made the Government to select this officer, this young man from England on a very big salary ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Young men are also good for some work."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Am I to understand that an experienced Indian officer who is competent to treat venereal diseases and who is holding the highest medical degrees here and also has got triple certificates from England was found by the Government incompetent simply because he is an Indian, incompetent to be in charge of that department ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Dr. Happer was found to be better than the Indian officer who is referred to."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" How, Sir ? Who selected him ? Were there any Indians on that board who made the selection ? Is Dr. Happer conversant with the vernaculars of India ? Does the hon. the Minister think that venereal diseases in India are to be treated on the same lines as those in Europe ? Will he be pleased . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clause (*d*), may I know what are the qualifications of the best qualified applicant who was selected for this place ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. Member refer to Dr. Happer's qualifications ? I have mentioned them already in answer to another question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Indian officer does not possess these qualifications referred to by the Minister ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mere degrees do not constitute all the qualifications. Something else is necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, apart from the academic qualifications in respect of which both these gentlemen are on an equal footing, what are the other qualifications which this officer, Dr. Happer, possesses "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is competency to deal with these matters."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know on what ground that opinion of the Government is based ? Is it experience in this work or is it anything else ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Experience or work, testimonials given by medical officers who are competent to judge his capacity."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what the experience of this officer is, whether he worked in connexion with venereal diseases and, if so, where ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" He has got experience of work in one of the best venereal hospitals in England."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Whose are the testimonials, Sir, that my hon. friend has referred to ? "

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Some of the most eminent doctors in regard to venereal diseases."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the testimonials of the other Indian doctors were examined by the Government and were found wanting ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" All those sent up were examined."

Purchase of hospital furniture from places outside India.

*1934 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any, and if so, what kind of hospital furniture is now ordered from any place outside India ;

(b) whether all the furniture required for hospital use are available locally ; and

(c) if so, what the necessity is for getting it from foreign countries ?

A.—(a) & (c) Cots and food-wagons of the special patterns required for hospitals are of European manufacture and are therefore purchased through the Store department of the India Office and the question whether they can be got locally is under consideration.

(b) All other articles are available locally and are purchased in India.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether any orders have been recently passed to the effect that the cots and food-wagons of the special pattern required for hospitals should be obtained from England ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is what I have stated in the answer, clause (a) ; purchasing locally is being considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there is any medical virtue in these special patterns and whether they could not be made from such materials as are available in India ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Such patterns as are required for this purpose have to be got from outside. They are not available here."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister examined this question whether these cots and food-wagons could not be made out of such materials and on such patterns, as are available in India ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is why the last portion of the answer, clause (a), is to the effect that the question whether they can be got locally is under consideration."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" No, Sir. I am asking whether the Minister has examined the question as to whether these special patterns alone are suitable for this purpose, or whether the patterns cannot be modified so as to get these things made locally ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"Certain patterns of cots and food-wagons are required for these hospitals, and the officers say that these patterns are necessary."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—"May I know whether the Government are aware that there is a firm in Bombay, Messrs. Powell & Co., that imports all articles necessary for hospitals in India and that they are already supplying to the hospitals in the Native States?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"There are many firms in India making articles and those articles are being purchased there; but these two articles are purchased from Europe, and the question whether they can be manufactured in India is under consideration."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"May I know, Sir, from the hon. the Minister whether he has himself examined these patterns and found that those which the medical experts said were necessary were different from the other patterns rejected?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"The patterns are different. Whether they are absolutely necessary or not is a matter for medical opinion."

Selection of candidates for the post of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

• 1935 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether recently any applications were called for from medical men who passed their L.M.P. examination for the selection of Sub-Assistant Surgeons;

(*b*) how many applications were received;

(*c*) how many of these satisfied all the conditions that are imposed on such applications;

(*d*) how many of the latter held stipends while at school;

(*e*) whether any bonds were taken from them that they should serve the Government for certain minimum period under certain conditions;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that these medical men were in a way assured of employments after completion of their studies; and

(*g*) whether any preference is given to these in selecting the men required?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) 372.

(*c*) 167.

(*d*) 43.

(*e*) No. Bonds were executed by the sureties of these medical pupils as required by the rules.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Yes, if they are equal in other respects to the rest of the candidates.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"May I know, Sir, how many L.M.P. candidates were selected last year?"

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—"I think about 23 or 24."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether they were all selected out of the 43 students who were fit ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Necessarily."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" With reference to clause (*f*), the answer is 'No'. May I know if the hon. Minister is aware whether all the students that have come out have not found employment ? "

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It may be so."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know why they were called here ? Is it to have a look at their faces ? "

The hon. Mr. S MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" If looking at the faces of the candidates was a mode of selection, that was the intention, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I want to know, Sir, why they were called here ? Their qualifications were already on record before the Board."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It was for personal selection, Sir."

Public Health

Alleged construction of a building for rice mill between two mosques in Tirupati.

* 1936 *Q.*—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government is aware that a building for a rice mill has been ordered to be constructed between two mosques in Tirupati by the Mahant ;

(*b*) whether he has obtained a licence from the municipality before constructing the building ;

(*c*) if not, whether the municipal authorities have taken any action for constructing the building without a licence ;

(*d*) whether the Muslims of Tirupati protested against the construction of this building ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the District Collector suspended the licence on receipt of a mahazar from the Muslims ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the former Collector declined to withdraw the suspension order ;

(*g*) whether the hon. the Minister received a mahazar from the Muslims of Tirupati to the effect that before the present District Collector issued the licence for the building he did not consult them ;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hilton Brown visited Tirupati in connexion with this matter recently and if so, what is the result of his visit ;

(*i*) whether he has submitted a report, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table ;

(*j*) whether the Government are aware that if early action is not taken, the matter may take a serious turn ; and

(*k*) what then is the action that the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) The Mahant of Tirupati has constructed a building to instal a rice mill in a place in the neighbourhood of which there are two mosques.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Mahant applied to the Municipal Council, Tirupati, for licence to construct a building for installing a mill. The

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municipal council gave licence to construct a building and some time later gave conditional permission to instal the machinery.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) No.

(*h*) Mr. Hilton Brown's visit to Tirupati was private and unofficial and was not made in connexion with this matter.

(*i*) No.

(*j*) & (*k*) The Government have no reason to believe that there is any likelihood of serious developments. They have rescinded the Collector's order of suspension of the Council's resolution and propose to take no further action in the matter.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Minister for Public Health in regard to clause (*a*) of the answer, what the distance is between the two mosques referred to therein ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot give the exact distance now, Sir. I want notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether he will enquire into the matter as to what the distance is and whether he will satisfy himself that the building is not very close to those mosques ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It is not very close. There is no need for enquiry. The whole matter was looked into and the question of distance was considered when the matter was decided."

Alleged construction of a building for a rice mill between two mosques.

* 1937 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Mahant of Tirupati has constructed a building for a rice mill between two mosques ;

(*b*) whether the municipal council's licence was applied for after the building was put up ;

(*c*) whether protest was raised ;

(*d*) whether the then Collector suspended the Council's resolution sanctioning the licence ; and

(*e*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1936.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am asking the hon. the Minister to find out for himself whether the distance is so close as to permit a building being constructed there ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The building was there and the whole matter was looked into. The Government think that there is no harm in its being there."

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Sinking of a well for Adi-Dravidas in the Thandavarayapuram village.

*1938 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Local Fund Audit department have approved of the expenditure for the sinking of a well in the compound of a missionary school, of a sum of Rs. 250, which had been sanctioned by the Salem District Board for the sinking of a well for Adi-Dravidas in the Thandavarayapuram village, Attur taluk; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken and propose to take to check such diversions of sanctioned amount by a district board?

A.—The Government have no information and have called for a report.

Building grants to the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi.

*1939 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi, has applied to the Government for a grant for constructing new buildings there; and

(b) what is the amount of grant the Government propose to make for the same?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government propose to consider the application in connexion with the budget for 1930-31.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know when this application from the Arogya Ashramam, Avadi, was received by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I think it was in January or December."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Of which year?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Last December or January."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know why it was considered difficult to consider this question for this budget?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"I believe the hon. Member knows the financial rules of this province under which everything that is to be put in the budget should come in before October or so."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know when exactly the application was received?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That has been answered."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government is aware that the Arogya Ashramam at Avadi is doing very good work for the sick and the invalid?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"It is doing work in that connexion. But whether it is very good work or not and as to how many people there are in it is a matter of opinion on which I cannot venture."

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Alleged dismissal of one Venugopal Nayudu in the Tirumani Leper Asylum.

* 1940 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. Mallayya : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in September or October 1928 one Venugopal Nayudu, an inmate of the Leper Asylum, Tirumani, was sent out of the Asylum ;

(*b*) if so, for what reason ;

(*c*) what is the number of the inmates of the Asylum according to the communities to which they belong ;

(*d*) whether any preference is shown to the patients if they are Christians ;

(*e*) what is the nature and quantity of diet given to the inmates of the Asylum ;

(*f*) whether different communities are given different items of food ;

(*g*) whether there was a strike in the Leper Asylum recently (this year) ;

(*h*) what was the cause of it and how it ended ;

(*i*) whether Venugopal Nayudu sought re-admission with a letter from a Member of the Legislative Council and was admitted ; and

(*j*) if not, whether he was later admitted on the recommendation of a Government official ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes. He was discharged by the Superintendent on the unanimous recommendation of the Settlement Panchayat and with the approval of the Surgeon-General for persistent misbehaviour and breach of discipline.

(*c*)

	Men.	Women.	Children.
(1) Hindus	261	48	41
(2) Muhammadans	17	2	5
(3) Christians	55	23	12
(4) Anglo-Indians	15	15	2
	348	88	60

(*d*) No.

(*e*) & (*f*) The nature and quantity of rations issued daily to each of the inmates of the Tirumani settlement are given below :—

	Anglo-Indians.		Indians.	
	LB.	OZ.	LB.	OZ.
Rice	0	8·7	1	2
Dhall	0	0·2	0	4
Salt	0	1·1	0	1
Ghee	0	0·3	0	1·25
Tamarind	0	0·4	0	0·75
Onions	0	2·8	0	6·25
Curry powder	0	0·6	0	0·75
Firewood	1	11	1	8
Mutton (daily)	0	3	0	4
			(twice a week)	
Vegetables	0	3·2	0	8

In addition to the above, the following rations are issued to the Anglo-Indians according to individual requirements :—tea, coffee, cocoa, bread, butter, gingelly oil, dhall, flour, etc. The cost of all items issued to the Anglo-Indian patients is, however,

restricted to Rs. 3-4-0 per inmate per week. Each Anglo-Indian patient is also given Rs. 8 per mensem in order to enable him to meet the charges for barber, dhoby and to purchase fresh fish, extra mutton and fowl, fresh milk for tea and coffee, eggs, soap, tooth-powder, brooms, lamp globes, etc.

As regards the other patients, fruit, milk, coffee, bread, sago, arrowroot, etc., are supplied to individuals on the recommendation of the medical staff. The Brahmans, Saivites and vegetarians do not get mutton in lieu of which extra vegetables are issued to them.

(*g*) & (*h*) No.

(*i*) Yes, and the panchayat again reconsidered his case and unanimously voted against his re-admission in the settlement as his presence there would be subversive of discipline.

(*j*) No.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether there is sufficient accommodation for people that apply for admission into that asylum ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a very wide question, and I cannot say there will be accommodation for all people who apply."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know if about 50 per cent of the people who go there are refused admission for want of accommodation ? Will Government be pleased to provide additional accommodation ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That is a hypothetical question. If such circumstances arise, it will be considered."

Adoption of the Agricultural Commission's recommendation regarding the conversion of night soil into poudrette.

11-15 a.m.

* 1941 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Department of Local Self-Government proposes to bring to the notice of municipalities the advantage of converting night soil into poudrette as suggested by the Agricultural Commission ; and

(*b*) whether they propose to take steps to train members of the Municipal Sanitary staff in this method of disposing of night soil ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under consideration.

Separation of the Sanitary Engineering Department from the control of the Public Works Department.

* 1942 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to separate the Sanitary Engineering Department from the control of the Public Works Department ; and

(*b*) if so, in what stage the proposal is and which aspect of the question is being examined now ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question of transferring the control of the Sanitary Engineering Department from the Public Works Department to the Local Self-Government Department is under consideration by the Government and the financial effect of such separation is being examined.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know for how long has it been under consideration ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" For the last five years or so."

The work of the Sanitary Engineering Department.

* 1943 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the execution of sanitary works in most of the other provinces is done by the Public Health Engineering Department; and

(b) why such work is not done by the Sanitary Engineering Department in this province ?

A.—(a) The execution of sanitary works is in some provinces entrusted to the Public Health Engineering Department.

(b) The question of entrusting the Sanitary Engineer with the execution of sanitary works is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know when the Government expect to arrive at a decision, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I should consider, normally in the course of one or two months."

Working of rural dispensaries in the Presidency.

* 1944 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural dispensaries working at present in the Presidency ;

(b) the district and village where they are working ;

(c) the cost of each such dispensary ;

(d) the total cost under this head ; and

(e) what proportion of it is borne by the Government ?

A.—(a) to (e) Information has been called for.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know for how many rural dispensaries grants are given ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The budget discloses that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" As regards (e), Sir, may I know what proportion is borne by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" As the hon. Member knows for the rural dispensaries, we are paying some subsidies to these men."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, as regards this question, the answer is 'Information has been called for.' May I know from whom ? Does not the Government know it ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The Government knows what it pays ; but what proportion that bears to the actual expenditure, I cannot say."

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Individual cost of treatment in rural dispensaries

*1945 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons that are being treated by Government rural dispensaries in the Presidency;

(b) the cost per head; and

(c) what is the cost incurred for each patient treated in ordinary dispensaries?

A.—(a) to (c) Information has been called for.

Education

Singing of "Vandemataram" songs in local board schools.

*1946 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Indian National Song "Vandemataram" has been introduced into the schools in local board areas; and

(b) if not, whether he will immediately issue instructions that the class day should hereafter begin with this song?

A.—(a) Not so far as the Government are aware.

(b) The Government do not issue instructions of this kind.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"With regard to (b), may I know why Government do not consider it necessary to issue instructions in this matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Because such instructions are not necessary."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know whether Government has any objection to these Vandemataram songs being sung in schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That question will be considered when it arises."

(Mr. S. Satyamurti: 'Good Lord.')

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether he knows that these songs are sung in some of the schools?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Not so far as the Government are aware."

Representation of Andhras in the Educational Service.

*1947 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts, namely, district educational officers and professors in the Indian Educational Service, Madras Educational Service and the Subordinate Educational Service in the Andhra districts;

(b) the number of posts in the respective services mentioned in the above clause now held by Andhras by origin;

(c) whether the Government made any attempts to fill all the said posts by appointing Andhras;

(d) the number of qualified Andhras available for appointment to the said posts; and

(e) the number of non-Andhras by origin that are now in service in the several posts mentioned in clause (a), the dates of their appointments and the periods of their services?

A.—(a), (b) & (e) The hon. Member is referred to the quarterly lists of officers in the Educational Department which contain all the available information.

(c) Qualified Andhras are appointed whenever they are available.

(d) The Government have no information.

Reorganization of the Educational Service.

*1948 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any final orders with reference to the reorganization of the Educational Service;

(b) whether in the scheme for reorganization, due provision will be made to secure adequate representation for the Andhra element in service; and

(c) whether, with reference to the subordinate service in the Collegiate branch, the Government propose to make necessary changes to secure adequate improvement in emoluments and increments?

A.—(a) It is presumed that the reference is to the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service. Orders have been just passed.

(b) No additional posts are created as a result of the reorganization, nor are any new principles of recruitment laid down

(c) A copy of the order will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"With reference to the answer to clause (c) of the question, may I know, Sir, if Government have made any changes so as to secure adequate improvement in the emoluments and increments of the subordinate service in the Collegiate branch?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I believe so."

Allowances to Deputy Wardens of Government College Hostels.

*1949 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether according to G.O. No. 1344, Law (Education), dated 6th August 1925, Deputy Wardens of Government College hostels are bound to live in the hostel premises subject to payment of rent under the rules;

(b) whether the allowance fixed to the Deputy Wardens is made proportionate to their salaries;

(c) whether the work as Deputy Wardens has any relation to their grade in the Educational Service;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some cases the allowances given to the Deputy Wardens fall short of the respective charges leviable against them; and

(e) whether in some cases the allowance to the Deputy Wardens falls short of the salaries of the manager and the cook?

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A.—(*a*) Yes, in cases where quarters are provided within the hostel premises Deputy Wardens who are required to live in the same flat as the students are exempt from payment of rent and receive no remuneration for hostel supervision.

(*b*) & (*c*) The principles on which remuneration is given to Deputy Wardens for hostel supervision are as follows:—

(1) *For hostels that have 75 students or upwards.*—Rupees 50 a month, if the Deputy Warden holds a post in the Madras Educational Service or in a service corresponding to it.

(2) *For hostels that have 40 but less than 75 students.*—Rupees 25 a month if the Deputy Warden holds a post in the Madras Educational Service or in a service corresponding to it.

NOTE.—If in either of the above cases the office of Deputy Warden is held by a member of the Subordinate Educational Service the allowance is Rs. 15 a month.

(3) *For hostels that have less than 40 students.*—Rupees 15 a month, the office of Deputy Warden being normally held by a member of the Subordinate Educational Service.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

Instruction in Sanitary Engineering in the Engineering College.

* 1950 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sanitary Engineering is being taught as a separate branch of study in the Engineering College in Madras; and

(*b*) whether there is any professor in the college who has specialized in this branch of engineering and qualified to teach it?

A.—(*a*) Sanitary Engineering is taught in the college as part of the course for Civil Engineer students.

(*b*) The professor teaching the subject is qualified to do so.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government will consider the advisability of giving more importance to the study of Sanitary Engineering and treating it as a separate branch of study?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As the answer says, Sanitary Engineering is being taught as part of the course for Civil Engineering students."

Local Boards

Alleged canvassing of votes for the President, South Arcot District Board.

* 1951 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the hon. the Chief Minister deputed Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar to canvass for votes for the President of the South Arcot District Board and whether accordingly on 4th March 1929 Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar visited Cuddalore and told the members of the South Arcot District Board and Mr. Venugopal Nayudu in particular that the Chief Minister had asked him to influence the members to vote for the President of the District Board at the next meeting of the Board?

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A.—The Minister never authorized any one to canvass votes for the President of the South Arcot District Board.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether the hon. Minister was aware that Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar went to this place at that time? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of any such thing."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know whether at any time he told Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar that he might ask the nominated members to vote in a particular manner? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Nominations to South Arcot District Board.

* 1952 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reason for nominating Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal as a member of the District Board of South Arcot in preference to a Muslim ;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal is a nominated member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board and that at an election held by the said Taluk Board to return representatives to the District Board, he stood as one of the candidates and was defeated in the said election ;

(*c*) if so, why a defeated candidate was nominated to the District Board ;

(*d*) whether there is any nominated Muslim member in the District Board ;

(*e*) whether the District Board President recommended the name of any Muslim gentleman ; if so, why his recommendation was not accepted ;

(*f*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar was a nominated member of the said District Board for more than two terms ; and

(*g*) whether Government took any steps, and if so what, to nominate a Muslim member ?

A.—(*a*) M.R.Ry. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal belonged to a minority community which was not represented on the South Arcot District Board.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government knew that Mr. Chettiyar was a nominated member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board. They have no information as to his defeat in the election of members to the District Board from the Taluk Board.

(*d*) No ; but there are two elected members.

(*e*) & (*g*) The Government are not prepared to furnish the information required.

(*f*) Mr. Chettiyar was a nominated member for one term from 8th August 1922 to 7th August 1925.

Civil Justice

Management of minors' properties by the Official Trustee.

*1953 Q.—Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Official Trustee is taking up appointments as guardian of properties of minors;

(b) whether any loss consequent upon his acting is to be borne by the Government;

(c) whether it is in the province of the Official Trustee to act as guardian of the property of the minors;

(d) in how many cases the Official Trustee of Madras is acting as guardian of the properties of minors;

(e) what are the estates in which the Official Trustee acts as guardian of the properties of minors and the values of the estates and the income out of these estates;

(f) whether the Official Trustee acts as guardian of the properties of Shanmugasundaram, a minor;

(g) whether the said Official Trustee before letting out properties of the said minor on leases for a long number of years invited offers publicly;

(h) if so, whether hand bills were circulated and if not, in what newspapers they were published;

(i) whether it is true that the said Official Trustee is acting as guardian of the property of the said minor without publicly calling for tenders and is entering into contracts for several years to the detriment of the estate;

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence of the circumstances under which the lease of coconut topes was made by the Official Trustee in the above matter;

(k) whether the Government have been put to any loss consequent upon his management; and

(l) whether the Government charge any commission for such management and if so, what was the income out of this estate?

A.—(a) to (c) There is nothing to prevent the Official Trustee acting as trustee in respect of the properties of minors. The hon. Member is referred to sections 7, 10, 12 and 15 of the Official Trustee's Act, 1913.

(d) to (k) The Government have no information.

(l) Yes; but the Government have no information in regard to the estate in question.

Forests

Appointments in Forest department between 1925 *and* 1928.

*1954 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments both temporary and permanent made in the Forest department from 1st April 1925 to 30th April 1928 in the lower subordinate and superior grades of pay;

(b) the number of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans that were appointed to those posts; and

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(c) among Indians the number of Muslims appointed to each of the grades?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A report has been called for.

Creation of Forest Panchayats in Mohirri and Goomsur forests.

*1955 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 1442 answered on the 25th February 1929 regarding the creation of Forest Panchayats in Mohirri and Goomsur forests—

(*a*) whether the Government would place the report of the Forest department on the table wherein the department refuses to have unclassed forests in Ganjam district; and

(*b*) whether they are informed that there is no area in the whole of Mohirri and Goomsur forests to be kept under Forest Panchayats?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report referred to is at page 3 of G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Alleged petitions against the reservation of forests in Dharakota estate.

*1956 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of petitions received from the ryots of Dharakota Estate (Ganjam district) against the reservation of forests in the said estate;

(*b*) whether any enquiry was made;

(*c*) if so, when and by whom;

(*d*) whether any complaints were received against the enquiry; and

(*e*) whether any statements were recorded by the enquiring officers?

A.—(*a*) Two.

(*b*) *to* (*e*) The Government have received a report from the Collector of Ganjam on one of the petitions. Further information has been called for.

Leasing of unreserved forests in Dharakota and other estates.

*1957 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that unreserved forests in the Dharakota, Kallikota and Atagada Estates (to which Madras Forest Act is applied) in Ganjam district are annually leased out in spite of rule 5 of the Forest Rules framed by the Governor in Council;

(*b*) whether they have seen the judgment in C.C. No. 137 of 1928 on the file of the Tahsildar Second-class Magistrate of Aska wherein it is stated that the unreserved Pakidy forest was leased out for Rs. 1,700 and whether a lease deed marked as exhibit 'F' was produced;

(*c*) whether a police charge sheet was filed in this case; and

(*d*) why the police took up the case?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have no information but a report has been called for.

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Issuing of grazing permits to the villagers of Anchetti range.

* 1958 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the bifurcation of Denkanikotta range, in Hosur taluk, Salem district, the Hulibanda reserve forest, which was originally in Anchetti range, was detached from that range and tacked on to the newly formed Denkanikotta West range;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the abovesaid forest was in Anchetti range, the people of the surrounding villages were given grazing permits for the blocks comprising Ubbarani, Thaggatti and Hulibanda, etc., with permission in the season of drought to take their cattle to reserves on the Cauvery side;

(c) whether it is a fact that after the bifurcation of Denkanikotta range the system of issuing grazing permits by block was abolished, and whether in its place the system of issuing single permit for the whole range only was introduced;

(d) whether it is a fact that the representations of the villagers to the Conservator of Forests and the District Forest Officer for the issue of a grazing permit for Hulibanda reserve in addition to Anchetti range were not sympathetically considered; and

(e) whether the Government will consider the desirability of issuing grazing permits to the villagers of Anchetti range for Hulibanda reserve forest in addition to Anchetti range?

A.—(a) to (d) Information has been called for.

(e) The suggestion will be considered on receipt of the Chief Conservator's report.

Sale of agricultural implements in Kurnool district.

* 1959 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the answers to question No 621 answered on 26th November 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many articles of agricultural implements were sold by every one of the contractors during the months of June, July, August, September and October 1928 in the three forest districts of Kurnool and the amount realized therefor; and

(b) what quantity of fuel was supplied by every one of these contractors to comply with the demand of the public for fuel for genuine domestic consumption during those months at departmental rates?

A.—(a) to (b) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member when the information was called for?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Soon after the question was received."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member whether he will send on the information after he receives it because the Council will not be in session then?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I will consider the suggestion."

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Revision of the pay of draughtsmen in the Forest Engineering department.

* 1960 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the rates of pay which have been sanctioned for the draughtsmen in the Forest Engineering department which carries out major works of the Forest Department as per section 92 of the Madras Public Works Department Code ;

(b) how these rates of pay were arrived at ;

(c) whether the pay of the tracer in the Forest Engineering branch has been revised with reference to the revised scale of pay of Public Works Department tracers ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the nature of work and qualifications demanded of the draughtsmen in both the departments are more or less alike ;

(e) whether, in view of the contemplated revision of the scales of pay of the Public Works Department draughtsmen, the pay of those in the Forest Engineering branch will also be correspondingly revised as has been done in the case of tracers ; and

(f) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Chief Forest Engineer's office—
Permanent, one draughtsman on Rs. 50—3—80.
Temporary, one head draughtsman Rs. 110.
„ one draughtsman on Rs. 40.

Forest Engineer, Olavakkot—
Temporary, one surveyor draughtsman on Rs. 75—5—125.

Logging Engineer, Ootacamund—
Temporary, two draughtsmen on Rs. 75 each.

(b) The permanent draughtsman in the Chief Forest Engineer's office is borne on the sanctioned cadre of the Public Works Department and he draws pay in the sanctioned scale of the cadre. As regards the head draughtsman, he was originally employed in the office of the Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, on a scale of pay of Rs. 60—4—80. His pay in Chief Forest Engineer's office was increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 105 in 1925 and Rupees 110 in 1926. The post of temporary draughtsman on Rs. 40 was transferred to the Chief Forest Engineer's office from the office of the Conservator, III Circle, which was abolished in 1925. The pay was probably fixed on the basis of the minimum pay of draughtsman in District Forest offices (Rs. 35—60) plus the Presidency allowance of Rs. 5.

The Forest Exploitation Officer, Olavakkot, had originally a draughtsman on Rs. 60—4—80. This post was converted into that of a surveyor on Rs. 75—5—125 in 1924 and is being continued from year to year in the temporary scale.

The pay of the two draughtsmen under the Logging Engineer was fixed at Rs. 75 as it was not possible to get suitable men on lower pay for the mapping and cruising work.

(c) Yes.

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(*d*) The draughtsman's work in the Forest Engineering branch is similar to that in the Public Works Department in respect of the construction of buildings and roads undertaken by that branch.

(*e*) & (*f*) There is no such proposal.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to clauses (*e*) and (*f*), may I know the reason why there is no such proposal to revise the salary of those in the Forest Engineering branch ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" There is no representation."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if Government revise the salaries only on representations from those in the service ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sometimes."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" At other times ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Without representation."

Capital outlay on and net income from forests.

* 1961 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total capital outlay on forests ; and

(*b*) what the percentage of net income is ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member will call for information with regard to this question ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Capital accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

* 1962 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total loss or gain for the period for which accounts are available for Russellkonda Saw Mill ;

(*b*) what the book value of the assets is ; and

(*c*) what the estimated value of such assets is ?

A.—(*a*) The net loss on the working of the mills is Rs. 56,898. This is exclusive of the value of the assets which Government propose to sell, for some at least of which no market price can be definitely given without an actual sale.

(*b*) Rs. 3,96,457–8–11.

(*c*) Rs. 2,81,137–4–8.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether this mill will not be working hereafter ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No."

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Jails

Number of prisoners sent to Andamans.

* 1963 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of prisoners—volunteer convicts and others—sent to the Andamans for colonization in each of the years from the time the colonization was started ;

(b) how many of them, if any, died in each year and from what disease or diseases in general; and

(c) what the present strength is?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know why the Government have got no information as to the volunteer convicts and others sent to the Andamans for colonization ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Because the exact number is not with the Government. It is with the Inspector-General and other officers."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" (I believe they also serve under this Government.) May I know whether Government will call for the information ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Dietary charges for the non-Indian prisoners

* 1964 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the dietary charges for each of the non-Indian prisoners including Anglo-Indians in jails per month on an average; and

(b) the dietary charges for each of the others per month?

A.—(a) About Rs. 13–3–7.
(b) About Rs. 4–13–6.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" With reference to clause (b), the expenditure is shown to be Rs. 4–13–6. In the other case it is Rs. 13–3–7. Seeing there is such a disparity between the two items, will the hon. the Law Member take steps to increase the charges for that class ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It depends on the habits of the class."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know what the difference is due to—spending Rs. 13–3–7, almost three times the amount, on non-Indian prisoners and only Rs. 4 and odd on Indian prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" It is due to the habits of life to which they are accustomed."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Does the figure Rs. 4–13–6 bear any proportion to the habits of the prisoners before they were convicted ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :— " Yes, Sir."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" May I know if the Government have come to a conclusion that the average Indian who gets into the jail spends only Rs. 4–13–6 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Only about that amount, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government before they select the food for each individual prisoner consider the question as to what is the habit of the prisoner before he came to the jail and then give the food that he was used to ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In that case, are the Government maintaining a record for each prisoner and have they got the record of enquiry made with regard to the food each prisoner was taking before he got into jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe the Superintendent of the Jail has that, but for a specific and accurate answer, I want notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the food given to Indians is the same for all Indians or it differs in each case according to the status and station in life to which each individual belonged before ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" When they are placed in special divisions the foods differ ; for other classes the food is the same."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Will the hon. the Law Member live on Rs. 4-13-6 ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question does not arise. (Laughter)."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What are the ingredients on which this Rs. 4-13-6 is based ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Are those non-Indians placed in the special division ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" If not, why should there be such difference as between Rs. 13-3-7 and Rs. 4-13-6 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I have already answered the question."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether there are any Indians in the special division ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the hon. the Law Member is aware that in the habits of food there is not much difference to-day as between an ordinary Indian and the class of non-Indian prisoners that go to jail ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know that."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if this enquiry referred to by the hon. Member has reference only to the staple grain such as rice or ragi and does not take into account the other portions of the diet ? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not understand what my hon. Friend means by 'other portions'."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Vegetables, butter milk, etc ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Butter milk is not supplied in the jail."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Yes ; I ask if any prisoner is accustomed to it is he given ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Butter milk is not supplied, and as I stated the other day, the class of people from whom the prisoners are drawn do not use butter milk."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if any enquiry was made as to whether butter milk can be supplied ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Notice."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the health of a political prisoner in Coimbatore suffered for want of butter milk ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In the case of special prisoners, the diet to which they are accustomed is being supplied."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Who are special prisoners ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The prisoners placed in the special division by the Magistrate."

Strength of special division prisoners.

* 1965 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —

(a) how many special divisional prisoners there are at present ;

(b) when the class called 'special divisional prisoners' was started ; and

(c) how many, if any, have been put in this class in each year since it was started ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Admission of Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti in the special division.

* 1966 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti was ordered by the convicting court to be placed in the special division ; and

(b) whether the Government have confirmed such orders, if any ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government have considered placing Mr. Sambamurti in the special division ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is left to the Magistrate. He did not ask the Magistrate. The Magistrate did not place him in that division."

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Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Is it open to the convicts to ask for being placed in the special division ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir."

Reading facilities to literate prisoners.

* 1967 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a compartment in each barrack is set aside as recreation room for prisoners under rule 284-B and whether educated prisoners are encouraged to read to other prisoners between 6-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. ; and

(*b*) if so, in which jails the system is existing ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

Vocational education given to prisoners in jails.

* 1968 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prisoners receiving education at present in jails (i) below the age of 30, (ii) above the age of 30 ;

(*b*) how many of these receive any vocational education ; and

(*c*) the nature of the vocational education given ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have no information but they have called for a report.

Budget

Pay of officers whose pay is non-voted.

* 1969 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of pay paid to officers whose pay is non-voted during last year ; and

(*b*) how much of it was paid to officers who are entirely under Transferred departments ?

A.—(*a*) Rs. 88,33,547.

(*b*) Rs. 23,21,288 or Rs. 28,14,308.

The expenditure on establishment in the Public Works Department which is employed in divisions common to civil works and irrigation is debited in the first place to "41. e. Civil Works—Transferred" and portion of this expenditure is later distributed *pro rata* to Irrigation, Agency and Government House works, which are Reserved subjects. The first figure in (*b*) shows the expenditure divided between Transferred and Reserved as in the final accounts ; while the second figure shows the whole expenditure as paid to officers under a Transferred department.

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Control of Books

Prosecution of publishers of books containing obscene matters.

*1970 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 10th March 1928, a deputation headed by the Maharaja of Pithapuram waited on His Excellency the Governor and the then Law Member regarding the matter of sanctioning the prosecution of the publishers of books, supposed to contain obscene matters; and

(b) what action the Government have taken on the representation made by the deputationists?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The representations were considered by the Government who concluded that no alteration was necessary in their policy or orders.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know what representations were made by the deputations and why they were rejected?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Representations were made that ancient books of real literary merit which contained obscene literature should be exempted from prosecution, and when prosecutions are undertaken by Government they should consult non-official bodies like the Telugu Academy and the University Board of Studies. But the Government thought that each case should be dealt on its own merits and it is open to Government to consult these bodies whenever they want. Therefore Government did not think that any alteration was necessary in their policy."

European Education

Boarding grants to European schools.

*1971 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) to which of the European schools boarding grants were given in 1927–28;

(b) how much for each;

(c) what proportion this bears to the portion borne by the management; and

(d) the number of students in each such school?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Labour

Recruitment of Inspectors in the Labour Department.

*1972 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspectors employed under the Labour Department are required to inspect the schools and co-operative societies started and run by the department;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that most of them are persons drafted from the Revenue Department without any training required for work of the kind required of them; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to give training to these Inspectors or to recruit them from among qualified teachers and social workers?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In practice the special Inspectors, who are mainly recruited from the Revenue Department, inspect labour schools and co-operative societies, their inspection being supplementary to that of the officers of the Educational Department and of Superintendents of Labour Schools in some districts in one case, and in the other of the Co-operative Inspectors lent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(*c*) No such proposal is under consideration by Government.

Police

Alleged shadowing by the police of Members of the Legislative Council.

* 1973 *Q.*—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the police are shadowing both at the railway station and at their lodgings some hon. Members of this Council when they go to Madras for legislative work;

(*b*) whether any such instances have been brought to the notice of the hon. President of the Council on his undertaking in the Council to discuss with the hon. Home Member if such instances are brought to his notice;

(*c*) what the object of police shadowing is;

(*d*) whether there are any departmental regulations, rules or instructions as to when the police should shadow political workers and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of the House;

(*e*) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the police on the subject; and

(*f*) whether the Government intend to take any action in the matter?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*e*) & (*f*) One hon. Member of the Legislative Council reported to the hon. the President that he had been shadowed by the police in Madras. When the complaint was brought to the notice of the Government instructions were given to the police that hon. Members of this House should not be shadowed when they are in Madras to attend meetings of the Legislative Council.

(*c*) The object in shadowing is to ascertain a person's movements.

(*d*) No such regulations, rules or instructions have been issued by the Government.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"With regard to (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) and (*f*), may I know if the last sentence means that hon. Members of this House might be shadowed when they are in Madras, for other purposes than to attend the Legislative Council?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I should like to have notice of the question to examine it."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With reference to (c), may I know what is the object in ascertaining a person's movements ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " It is very essential that police sometimes must have that information. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The question (d) asks whether there are any rules or instructions as to the shadowing of political workers ; (c) also refers to that. May I know what is the purpose of Government in shadowing the movements of political workers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " If there is a political worker who wants to break the law, the police must have information. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what is the criterion by which political workers, including, I take it, the Members of the Legislative Council, and yourself, you are also a political worker (The hon. the President : I ceased to be)—I stand corrected—may I know why Members of the Legislative Council, excepting yourself and Government servants, and political workers, why their movements should be shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I have already answered that."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking, Sir, whether apart from the occasions when the Members of the Legislative Council come to Madras to attend the meetings, why ordinary political workers engaged in uplifting this country politically should be shadowed ? I want to know what is the purpose of the Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The police will not shadow every political worker, but only when they suspect that a political worker is likely to break the law that they shadow. "

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Have the Government issued instructions to the police to shadow the movement of only those political workers who they suspect are likely to break the law ? "

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The Government have issued no instructions."

Mr S. SATYAMURTI .—" What is the test according to which political workers are selected and their movements shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The Government do not select."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know whether they suspect any revolutionary movement ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I refuse to answer. "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared at this stage to issue instructions to the police to definitely ascertain who is likely to break the law and shadow him ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " No, Sir. "

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On what principle are political workers selected whose movements are shadowed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that all political workers are not shadowed but only those who, the police think, are likely to break the law."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" What is meant by shadowing ? They don't shadow murderers. "

Investigation of the Mannadi murder case.

* 1974 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 881, dated 29th November 1928—

(a) why the Government have not employed a special imported detective staff for the investigation of the Mannadi murder case ;

(b) whether the police officers in charge of the division at the time of the murder still continue to be there ;

(c) whether any explanation has been obtained from the said police officers as to their inability to detect the crime and if not, why not ;

(d) whether the Commissioner of Police took any, and if so, what steps for detecting the crime ; and if no steps were taken, the reasons therefor ;

(e) why the police asked the Magistrate to let off on bail Rajammal, the sister-in-law of the murdered lad, and whose clothes were found blood-stained ; and

(f) whether the hon. Member will lay on the table of the House the first information report and the latest investigation report ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 881.

(b) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(c) The Government see no reason to adopt such a course.

(d) The Commissioner has taken all the steps necessary for the detection of the crime.

(e) & (f) The Government have called for the information and the reports required.

Expenditure on the Simon Commission's visit to Madras.

* 1975 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred on account of police arrangements made in Madras on the occasion of the present visit of the Simon Commission to Madras ; and

(b) what is the amount of other expenditure incurred by this Government in connexion with the said visit of the Simon Commission ?

A.—(a) So far as is known at present the expenditure is about Rs. 27,600.

(b) The exact figures are not known yet. So far, exclusive of police expenditure, there are only two items of importance :—

	RS.
(i) Rent of a part of Freemasons Hall used by the Madras Provincial Committee	200
(ii) Reception arrangements at the Harbour ...	619

The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Police to report the actual expenditure incurred on police arrangements in the mufassal.

Issue of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against Mr. Kuppuswami and others.

*1976 Q.—Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, have been passed by the respective district and other magistrates on the following persons during the last four months in the places mentioned against each :—

(1) P. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar—Vellore, Arni, Tiruppattur, Gudiyattam,
(2) Annamalai Pillai—Tiruvannamalai,
(3) Srinivasa Barathi of Kumbakonam—Wandiwash, Cheyyar taluk,
(4) Srinivasa Varadan of Madura—Wandiwash, Cheyyar, Tiruvannamalai and Tirukkoyilur,
(5) P. V. Hanumantha Rao—Wandiwash, Cheyyar, Tiruvannamalai and Tirukkoyilur,
(6) K. R. Jamathagni of Kadaperi—Arni,
(7) Akkor Anantha Chariyar—Arni division,
(8) W. Srinivasa Rao—Arni,
(9) Swami Shanmuganandam—Vellore ;

(b) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were served on Nos. (3), (5) and (9) at Wandiwash, Tiruvannamalai and Vellore, respectively ; the Government have no information about any such orders served on the other persons mentioned.

(b) & (c) It is not the policy of Government to interfere with the exercise by magistrates of the discretion vested in them by law.

General

Part taken by the Indian Members of the Cabinet in the recent Self-Respect Conference.

*1977 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that five Indian Members of the Government, including the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers, took part

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in the functions connected with the Self-Respect Conference recently held at Chingleput; and

(b) what was their object in doing so?

A.—(a) No; only the Ministers attended the Conference which was opened by the First Minister.

(b) To show their sympathy with the objects of the Conference.

Mr. C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Third Minister attended the Self-Respect Conference?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"The answer says so."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the hon. the Third Minister sympathizes with those objects which consist in destroying our holy temples, the Ithihasas and Puranas, etc.?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I shall ask the hon. Member to put the question to the Minister." (Laughter.)

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know if the hon. Member is aware that this Conference was political in its nature?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not aware of it."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"May I know why the Indian Members of Government attended the Conference when it was a political conference?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The answer is in order to show their sympathies."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know whether the Government is aware that one of the chief tenets of this Self-Respect Society is that they should rebel against God and man, Heaven and Hell?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not know." (Laughter.)

11-30 a.m.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether the Indian Members of the Executive Council—the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member—attended the functions held at the same time and place as the Conference?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"That is a question which I must ask the hon. Member to address the hon. Members concerned."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the Ministers consulted the hon. the Revenue Member before they attended this Conference?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir."

Irrigation

Proposed abolition of the office of Collector for Mettur Project.

* 1978 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether final decisions have been arrived at and if so, to what effect regarding (1) the question of dispensing with the necessity of having a separate Collector for Mettur; and (2) the distribution of water from the Mettur dam to the Coimbatore and Salem districts?

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A.—(1) A copy of G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1929,[a] which deals with this question, is placed on the Council Table.

(2) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 1450 at the meeting of the 25th February 1929.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the matter has been considered after 25th February 1929 ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Which matter, Sir ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The matter of the necessity for having a separate Collector for Mettur."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" The position as stated in the Government Order remains unchanged."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Has the matter not been considered after the issue of the Government Order ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" There has been no change since then."

Land Revenue

Cutting of trees in public punthas and other communal lands.

* 1979 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any Government Orders to the effect that trees in public punthas and other communal lands should not be allowed to be cut and used by the zamindars ?

A.—No new orders have been issued to the effect stated. But where it has been the local practice to bring certain trees on such lands to account in the village accounts the Government ordered that the practice should not be discontinued.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether all the footpaths belong to the Government ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I should not like to subscribe to so general a proposition, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" May I know whether the footpaths that were in existence before permanent settlement of these zamindaris come under this category ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Generally speaking, the answer to questions of that nature is in the affirmative. But I would not say that there would not be circumstances that would call for a different answer."

Proposed transfer of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office from Palladam to Tiruppur.

* 1980 *Q.*—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is a proposal to remove the Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office from Palladam to Tiruppur in the Coimbatore district and if so, who has made the proposal and for what reasons ;

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 1043 infra.

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(*b*) whether any attempt was made to ascertain public opinion on the matter before the proposal was made ;

(*c*) whether the Government have any idea of ascertaining public opinion in the matter before coming to a final decision ;

(*d*) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a crowded public meeting held at Palladam on the 17th day of February 1929 and attended by people from all parts of the taluk, including the town of Tiruppur ; and

(*e*) whether Palladam or Tiruppur is more central for the whole taluk and whether crimes are committed more round Palladam or Tiruppur ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government or the Board of Revenue.

(*d*) The Government have received a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Palladam taluk held on the 17th February 1929.

(*e*) The Government have not considered the question.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the Collector has not sent a communication on this matter ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" All the information that Government have is that there is no such proposal either with the Board or the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Collector has already considered and dropped the proposal altogether ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I am not aware, Sir."

Loans

Advances under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

*1981 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amounts advanced in each year from 1920–21 under Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists Loans Act ;

(*b*) the amounts collected in each such years ;

(*c*) the amounts written off, if any ;

(*d*) the total amounts due under each of the above Acts ;

(*e*) the interest charged ; and

(*f*) the funds from which the above amounts are lent ?

A.—(*a*) to (*e*) The hon. Member is referred to statements 16 and 17 appended to the annual jamabandi reports which have been published.

(*f*) The advances are being met partly from borrowings from the Government of India (from 1925–26 Provincial Loans Fund) and partly from recoveries under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government. During the financial years 1921–22

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to 1924-25, the amounts borrowed were for the net outgoings, under the two Acts. The amounts borrowed since 1925-26 were as follows:—

	LAKHS.
1925-26	26·05
1926-27	26·33
1927-28	8·52

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 965 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Alleged resignation of the member representing Mannargudi Municipal Council from the Excise Licensing Board.

1982 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the member representing the Municipal Council, Mannargudi, in the Excise Licensing Board has resigned;

(*b*) if so, for what reasons; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there is no representative of the municipal council in the Licensing Board now?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the Excise Advisory Committee constituted for the Mannargudi Revenue division. The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested. They have called for a report.

Public Health

Leave and other privileges to rural medical practitioners.

1983 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that medical practitioners in charge of rural dispensaries are not given any leave except casual leave;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that these rural medical men are asked to do 'cholera' work without any remuneration or carriage or other allowance;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that in G.O. Mis. No. 447, dated 28th February 1928, it is stated that these practitioners are neither Government servants nor servants of local bodies; and

(*d*) if so, why G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927, calling upon Government servants not to subscribe to the Khadi Fund (A.I.S.A.) has been officially sent to these rural practitioners in R.O.C. No. 1027-27?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) It is so stated not in G.O. No. 447, P.H., dated 28th February 1928, but in G.O. No. 1701, P.H., dated 17th August 1925.

(*d*) The Government Order was not officially sent to them either by the Government or by any subordinate officer.

Municipalities

Election of a Vice-Chairman for Mannargudi Municipal Council

1984 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi, did not permit the councillors to elect a vice-chairman at the special meeting convened for that purpose, and dissolved the meeting;

(b) whether the Government have received any memorial from the councillors on the high-handed action of the Chairman; and

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) The Chairman dissolved the meeting convened for the election of vice-chairman on a point of order raised by a councillor at the meeting.

(b) A dissenting minute on the subject was received from some of the councillors.

(c) The Government declined to interfere in the matter.

Appointment of a Vice-Chairman to the Mannargudi Municipal Council.

1985 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Mannargudi, did not convene a special meeting to decide the necessity of appointing a vice-chairman for that municipality in spite of several requisitions from the councillors; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter.

A.—(a) A representation to this effect has been received by Government.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Forests

Handing over the fifth class reserve forests to forest panchayats.

1986 Q.—Rao Bahadur S. ELLAPPA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased (1) to give a list of fifth class reserve forests in the Salem district and (2) to state the reasons for not handing them over to forest panchayats?

A.—The hon. Member evidently means III class reserves. A report has been called for with reference to these reserves.

[For further list of unstarred questions please see page 991 infra.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Proposed transfer of the Livestock section to the Veterinary department.

* 1987 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals to transfer the Livestock section of the Agricultural department to the Veterinary department, and why;

(b) whether it is a fact that cross-breeding of cattle has been given up in Military and Pusa Dairy farms as failure;

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(c) if so, what the object is of pursuing the policy of cross-breeding in the Madras Presidency still;

(d) whether the Livestock expert of our Presidency is expected to tour in the villages and come into direct touch with the ryots in the ordinary course of his duties;

(e) whether he appeared for any vernacular test and if so, in what language or languages, how many times and with what results;

(f) whether it is a fact that he has been exempted from vernacular test and if so, on what ground;

(g) whether there are any other permanent officers subordinate to the Director who have been similarly exempted; and

(h) whether it is a fact that every gazetted officer either in scientific or executive line in the Agricultural department has to pass in the vernacular tests and if so, in how many languages, and why?

A.—(a) Yes. Such proposals have been made. The matter is, however, under consideration.

(b) & (c) This is not the case. Cattle-breeding operations at Pusa have been directed along two main lines—(a) a head of Saniwals is being graded up by selective breeding and (b) the poor milkers of the same breed are being crossed with Ayrshire bulls of high-milking pedigree with the primary object of obtaining reliable information regarding the inheritance of observable characters in the crosses. A cross-bred cow not only gives more milk than the best representatives of her dam's family but also calves more frequently. Having produced a cross of good-milking capacity by adding Ayrshire blood and having proved that the sire is prepotent as regards milk production, attempts are being made at Pusa to adapt the cross to the needs of the country by making half-bred dams with Saniwal bulls of good milk pedigree.

(d) Not necessarily. The Deputy Director, Livestock, is primarily a research officer and as such his duties do not lie in getting into touch with the ryots. This is done by the district officers. He, however, tours occasionally to keep himself familiar with the animals in the Presidency and the broad needs of the ryot as regards cattle.

(e) He appeared for the vernacular test four times but failed. He was first posted to the Telugu tract when he appeared for Telugu; his headquarters was then transferred to Hosur when he appeared for Tamil.

(f) Yes. On the ground that a knowledge of one vernacular would not be of value to him in his work especially as he has little direct dealings with the ryots, and his duties are more akin to research work than to the ordinary district officer. Further, his duties did not allow him time to study the vernacular.

(g) Yes.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao.
" Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath.
" K. T. Alwa.

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(*h*) Yes. Officers of the I.A.S. have to pass in one vernacular and officers of the M.A.S. in two vernaculars. A knowledge of the vernacular is essential for officers who have to be in touch with ryots.

Proposed transfer of the Livestock section to the Veterinary department.

* 1988 *Q.*—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to transfer the cattle-breeding work from the farms attached to the Livestock section of the Agricultural department to the Veterinary department and, if so, for what reason?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 1987 given to-day.

Opening of an Agricultural demonstration farm in Tiruvallur taluk.

* 1989 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a petition was sent to the Department of Agriculture by the ryots of Thandumetta and other villages in the Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, for the opening of an agricultural demonstration farm;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Agriculture promised to open the farm after a road to the extent of 7 or 8 miles between Kannigapperu and Vengal via Thandumetta is laid out;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the road referred to in (*b*) has been sanctioned by the Tiruvallur Taluk Board three years ago;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the construction of the road has not so far been taken up;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that the delay in constructing the road has been due to the political differences between the villagers concerned and the president of the taluk board; and

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of advising the Department of Agriculture to open the agricultural demonstration farm without waiting further for the construction of the road?

A.—(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The Deputy Director had under consideration a suggestion for opening a demonstration area in the village but gave it up subsequently as there was no road to the place and because the contemplated demonstration would not be of benefit to the public.

(*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) No. Our limited resources in men and money can be better expended elsewhere where we are likely to benefit a greater number of people.

Co-operative Societies

Alleged differences among the members of the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union.

* 1990 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union, Madura district, comprising Kovilpatti, Ettiapatti, Kilakovilpatti, Kombaipatti, Karattupatti and 35 other villages differences have arisen between the president and members of the co-operative union;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in protest against the action of the president in not calling for a meeting, 21 members out of 40 sent a written requisition for convening a meeting and, in consequence of the failure of the president to comply with their request, convened two meetings on their own initiative ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the president of the union attended both those meetings but for a short time ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the president of the said union is still employing in service a dismissed supervisor and whether the dismissed supervisor is closely related to him ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that a deputation consisting of the members of the said union waited on the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Madura and requested him to give the union another president ; and

(*f*) what steps have been taken to enquire into the grievances of the members and to improve the affairs of the Nilakkottai Co-operative Union ?

A.—(*a*) Differences arose among the members of the governing body elected at the general body meeting held on 13th November 1927 after a period of six months.

(*b*) A requisition from 21 members calling for a meeting was sent to the governing body which met on 11th May 1928 and out of six members present at that meeting three insisted on convening a meeting while the other three opposed them. No decision was reached but the meeting was not summoned, and the three members who were for convening a meeting sent out notices calling for a general meeting and held a meeting on 27th May 1928. A second meeting was again convened by them on the same date and hour, viz., 9th September 1928, when a general meeting was convened by the regular governing body at the instance of the Assistant Registrar who had been present to effect a compromise.

(*c*) No information is available on this point.

(*d*) The supervisor was removed from service by the governing body of the union on 3rd September 1927 and on appeal the general body reinstated him at their meeting held on 13th November 1927. The supervisor is related to the president.

(*e*) The deputation was to have met the Registrar at Madura but did not do so. The Registrar arranged to meet the union and went to Nilakkottai but on account of Dipavali no members of the governing body appeared.

(*f*) The Assistant Registrar settled the dispute and has given a decision under rule XIV of the rules which, however, is questioned. The Deputy Registrar is enquiring into the matter and the Registrar hopes to meet them and settle the question.

Representation of Muslims in the Co-operative department.

* 1991 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of 65 senior inspectors and 460 junior inspectors in the Co-operative department there are only 3 and 14 Muslims respectively who hold such appointments ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that out of 88 clerks there is hardly one Muslim even in this lowest cadre in the Co-operative department; and

(c) the reasons why there is such disparity in the proportion of Muslims in the Co-operative department?

A.—(a) The Government observe from the establishment list corrected up to 30th June 1928 that the facts are as stated except that there are 15 Muhammadan junior inspectors.

(b) There are three Muhammadan routine clerks.

(c) The Government have called for a report.

Alleged discouragement to Muslim co-operative societies.

*1992 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have laid down any policy prohibiting or discouraging separate co-operative societies being started for Muslims;

(b) whether it is a fact that the district central banks have refused to finance purely Muslim banks;

(c) if so, which are the central banks that would not finance Muslim banks and why; and

(d) whether it is a fact that purely Christian banks are financed by the district central banks?

A.—(a) No.

(b) It is not a fact.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have no information.

Number and location of land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

*1993 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of land mortgage banks in the province;

(b) where they are situated;

(c) the capital of each; and

(d) the interest per cent charged last year on loans advanced to them?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement [a] furnishing the information is appended.

(d) Land mortgage banks obtain money principally by floating debentures. The public are allowed interest at 7 per cent on these debentures while the rate payable to Government is 6½ per cent.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether the Government would try to find out whether they cannot lend money at a lesser rate of interest?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"The question will be considered, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider the question of not insisting upon a high percentage on the debentures?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"I think it will have to be considered after the formation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank."

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1043–1044 infra.

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Medical

Retention of acting Indian Medical Service officers in the Civil Medical Department.

* 1994 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the objections to sending away all the acting men who have not been confirmed in the "Civil Medical Department"; and

(b) whether the hon. Minister is requisitioning paragraph 37 of the Civil Medical Code for this extraordinary occasion brought about after the orders of the Secretary of State with a view to reorganize the Medical Service, to retain any of the acting Indian Medical Service officers in the Civil Medical Department, and if so, how many?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 8 of the press communiqué of the Government of India dated 10th May 1928. The Government do not propose to requisition to their aid rule 37.

Proposed Medical College at Vellore.

* 1995 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to clause (c) of question No. 1406 answered on 1st February 1929 regarding the proposed Medical College at Vellore—

(a) the standard demanded by the General Medical Council for granting recognition to such institutions;

(b) whether the proposed Vellore Mission College would make the curriculum there come up to that standard;

(c) whether the Government have got the details for the non-recurring grant of 5 lakhs which they propose to give to a private institution, and if so, what they are;

(d) whether the late Raja of Panagal when he was Minister for Local Self-Government objected to the proposed expenditure at Vellore and what was the contribution then suggested;

(e) whether there was any correspondence between him and the Surgeon-General on the subject; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The General Medical Council does not grant recognition to any institution merely because the curriculum is up to a certain standard. In each case the General Medical Council makes an investigation of the institution and then decides whether recognition should be granted or not.

(b) The Secretary of the institution reports that it has been registered as a college and that it has always been hoped that it will eventually reach up to the university standard. At present the teaching is entirely for the L.M.P. diploma.

(c) A statement [a] showing the details of the grant so far disbursed is laid on the table.
(d) No.
(e) No.

Accommodation for women in the proposed Mission Medical College at Vellore.

* 1996 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many students the proposed Mission Medical College at Vellore for Women will accommodate;

(b) how many students passed out of the Vellore Medical School during each of the last five years;

(c) whether there is a Medical School for Women at Madras;

(d) what amount the Government contributed for the construction of the Medical School for Women at Vellore; and

(e) what amount the Government are paying annually for its maintenance?

A.—(a) The proposed Medical College for Women at Vellore is expected to accommodate about 130 students.

(b) The number of students who passed out of the Missionary Medical School for Women, Vellore, during each of the last five years are as follows:—

Year	
1924	2
1925	20
1926	21
1927	15
1928	9
Total	67

(c) Yes.

(d) No building grant has been sanctioned for the school, but some of the buildings constructed in connexion with the proposed college (for which the Government have sanctioned a grant of 5 lakhs) are being used for the school.

(e) The Government give an annual grant calculated at the rate of Rs. 190 for each student belonging to the Madras Presidency studying in the school, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

Defects pointed out by Dr. Norman Walker in the Madras Medical College.

* 1997 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the defects which Dr. Norman Walker pointed out in the Madras Medical College;

(b) whether those defects have now been rectified and if so, at what cost;

(c) what the annual recurring expenditure of this institution now is and what it was in 1914; and

(d) whether the degrees awarded by this institution are now recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 1044 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A summary of the recommendations made by Sir Norman Walker and Colonel R. A. Needham in regard to the Madras Medical College and the steps taken to give effect to those recommendations is laid on the table.[a] The average annual expenditure involved in the improvements so far effected is estimated at Rs. 38,000.

(*c*) Rs. 2,14,790 in 1913–1914.
Rs. 4,77,658 in 1927–1928.

(*d*) The M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras University is recognized by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

Names and qualifications of special officers in the Medical Department.

* 1998 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to give a list of persons who have been appointed as special officers in the Medical Department or Department of Health on special contracts within the last three years with (*a*) their names, (*b*) qualifications, (*c*) periods of appointment, (*d*) pay, and (*e*) their work in the department; and

(ii) to state whether any of them have been confirmed and if so, when, why and on what salaries?

A.—(i) Only one such officer has been appointed, namely, Dr. W. Happer, the Specialist in Venereal Diseases. As regards his qualifications and conditions of appointment, the hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1106 on 29th January 1929.

(ii) No.

Training to Indians to make them fit to take up special appointments for which Europeans have been appointed in the Medical Department.

* 1999 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any arrangements have been made to train Indians so as to make them fit to take up special appointments for which Europeans have been appointed in the Medical Department on special contracts; and

(*b*) to give a list of those Indians with details as to where and under what terms they are being trained?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) There is only one European officer appointed on special contract in the Medical Department, viz., Dr. Happer, Specialist in Venereal Diseases. One of his duties is to train medical officers and private practitioners in this special branch. Facilities are also given to medical officers to proceed to England on study leave or deputation to specialize in the various branches of medicine. The undermentioned officers have proceeded to England on study leave to specialize in Venereology :—

(1) Muhammad Abdul Kalique Sahib.
(2) M.R.Ry. V. Govindan Nayar Avargal.
(3) ,, S. Thambayya Avargal.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1045–1046 infra.

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Registration of candidates trained in the School of Indian Medicine.

*2000 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Medical Council for the registration of candidates trained in the School of Indian Medicine has been established on the lines recommended by the report on the indigenous system of medicines;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) the arrangements now made for the registration of successful candidates in the School of Indian Medicine; and

(d) whether they have consulted the Principal and staff of the School of Indian Medicine and other recognized and leading doctors, like Dr. Lakshmipathi, in the indigenous system of medicines regarding the creation of a separate Medical Council for the School of Indian Medicine?

A.—(a) No.
(b), (c) & (d) The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know in what respect the recommendations have been departed from?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Which recommendations, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The recommendations made by the authors of the report on the Indigenous System of Medicines?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"A Medical Council has not been established at all."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, when the matter of registration of the students passing out of the Indian School of Medicine is considered, the question of the further registration of men who are already in the profession will also be considered?"

The hon Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There is no special question as regards the students turned out from the school alone. The general question of registration of these people is under consideration."

Education

Recruitment to the Madras Educational Service.

*2001 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of posts in the Madras Educational Service filled by direct recruitment from outside the service during the eight years prior to 1919 and during the eight years subsequent thereto;

(b) whether it is a fact that direct recruitment to the Madras Educational Service was not in vogue prior to the Reforms; and

(c) the reasons for the increase in such number subsequent to the Reforms?

A.—(a) & (b) Six during the years 1911 to 1918 and eleven during the years 1919 to 1926.

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(c) With the discontinuance of recruitment to the Indian Educational Service the posts falling vacant in that cadre were held in abeyance and posts in the Madras Educational Service created instead, and to these direct recruitment was sometimes necessary to maintain standards and efficiency.

Local Boards

Alleged minute of dissent to the Chingleput District Board proceedings on 31st January 1929.

*2002 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are in receipt of the minute of dissent by certain members of the Chingleput District Board to the proceedings of the Board on the 31st January 1929;

(b) whether the Government will place the minute of dissent on the table; and

(c) what action the Government have taken on the minute of dissent?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the minute of dissent sent in by certain members of the Board relating to the legal action proposed to be taken against Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju in respect of his articles in the *Hindu* on the damage caused to the Moir causeway at Uthukota.

(b) A copy [a] is placed on the table of the House.

(c) No action was considered necessary on the minute, as the Board was competent to decide on the action proposed.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask whether, in view of the fact that the majority in the District Board want to stifle the opinion of the minority on that board, the Government will not interfere and take the necessary action?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I do not think there is any necessity for the Government to interfere."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the Government will allow these district boards to so manage their affairs as not to have any minority opinion there?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"There is no suppression of minority opinion at all."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether when a majority takes it into its head to accuse for expressing a different opinion from theirs, the Government will not interfere?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It is not a question of opinion expressed. It is about a question of an article published in the 'Hindu'."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Does the Government think that it is not open to any member to criticise the action of the majority in the press?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Criticism is subject to the law of the land."

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 1046 infra.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—"What is the law of the land, may I know ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot go into that now."

Alleged misappropriation of Pithapuram Taluk Board properties.

*2003 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether criminal complaints were filed against the President of the Taluk Board, Pithapuram, for misappropriation of Board properties, etc. ;
(b) whether the cases were withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor ;
(c) if so, why ; and
(d) whether any, and if so, what action is going to be taken by the Government in this matter ?

A.—(a) Two members of the Pithapuram Taluk Board brought to the notice of the Government that the President, Taluk Board, Pithapuram, who was also Tanedar of the Pithapuram Estate, had credited certain taluk board revenues to the Pithapuram Estate and that two criminal complaints had been filed against the President before the Second-class Magistrate, Pithapuram. The Government have made enquiries and they understand that the revenues did not belong to the Taluk Board and that the action of the President was *bona fide*.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know who made this enquiry ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Which enquiry, Sir?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"With reference to clauses (b) and (c) the Government say that they have no information. But in reply to clause (a) they say : "The Government have made enquiries and they understand that the revenue did not belong to the Taluk Board and that the action of the President was *bona fide*." May I know whether in the course of that enquiry they did not come across or stumble upon what happens in the law courts ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"Who made this enquiry about misappropriation, Sir."

The hon Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I think it is the President of the District Board."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Administration of endowments by Tanjore Rajas.

*2004 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on a complaint made that the Tanjore District Board has not been properly administering the Tanjore Raja's

Chatram Funds, Government ordered an enquiry to be made by the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities;

(b) whether the Inspector submitted a report in due course to Government;

(c) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House together with the orders of Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table of this House a statement showing the several classes of endowments made by the Tanjore Rajas now under the management of the Tanjore District Board, the purposes for which the endowments were made, the average annual income from each and the actual purpose for which the amounts are now being utilized?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) An enquiry into the administration of the Chatram Funds has been made by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards though not on any complaint made to Government. The report of the enquiry has been forwarded to the President, District Board, Tanjore, for his remarks and the question of its publication will be considered on their receipt.

(*d*) Information is being collected and will be supplied to the hon. Member in due course.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know when the report from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards was received and when it was sent to the President?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the report was received in November last year and sent to the President about the beginning of December."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is not three months' time sufficient for the President of the District Board to reply?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Well, we have not yet received a reply from the District Board President."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is it because it is very inconvenient for him to reply that he takes such a long time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not think the hon. Member is right in making such an inference."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. Minister expedite the receipt of a reply from the President by issuing a reminder?"

Alleged petitions regarding the appointment of Mr. Venkatrama Mudaliyar to Pallikonda Ranganadhaswami temple.

* 2005 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations regarding the appointment of Mr. Venkatrama Mudaliyar as trustee to Pallikonda Ranganadaswami temple, North Arcot district;

(*b*) what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No representation on the subject has been received.

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Appointment of the Tiruvallur Circle Temple Committee.

*2006 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the Tiruvallur Circle Temple Committee expired on the 30th November 1928; and

(b) if so, why no fresh committee was appointed by Government up to date?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The appointment of a fresh committee has been unavoidably delayed but it is hoped that orders will issue shortly.

Nominations to temple committees.

*2007 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a practice observed by the Government in nominating members of temple committees, that only such persons as are qualified to be voters at elections to the committee in the circle should be nominated members; and

(b) whether the Government observe the practice strictly?

A.—Under section 26 (1) (a) of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, no person can be appointed to a temple committee whose name is not borne on the electoral roll of the area. This can, however, apply only to appointments made after such a roll has been prepared. The Government have not committed themselves to any definite practice in regard to appointments to first committees.

Diversion of Tirupati Devastanam funds for University purposes.

*2008 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been made to him that it is possible to run a university for the five districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor at Tirupati if funds may be diverted from the Tirupati Devastanam income; and

(b) whether a Bill has been prepared in that behalf?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 37 of the Administration Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board for fasli ending with 30th June 1928, which has been published. Government have nothing to add to the information given in that paragraph.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the discussions with the trustee that was spoken of in the report have been held and whether with his consent anything has been decided to be done, and if so, what further scheme is contemplated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"As far as I am aware, no further scheme is contemplated."

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Civil Justice

Alleged collection of funds for entertainment to the hon. the Law Member.

* 2009 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Rao Bahadur A. V. Govinda Menon, District Judge, North Malabar, used his official position as a Judge for the purpose of collecting funds for the reception and entertainments to the hon. the Law Member during his visit to Tellicherry in February last, and for practically compelling some people to pay for the same;

(b) whether the District Court Sarishtadar and Mr. Narayana Kurup, the Government Pleader, and Mr. Kurup's son actually went about collecting subscriptions in Tellicherry under the influence of the District Judge, Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon; and

(c) whether the total amount collected by way of subscriptions exceeded two thousand rupees?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to call for the information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I shall consider the suggestion, Sir."

Number of temporary District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

* 2010 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of temporary District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in the Presidency during the last ten years, the places where they were located, the periods for which they were working and the periods for which they were closed and the reasons for the same; and

(b) how many of these have been made permanent and why others have not been made permanent?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not consider it worth while collecting the information as the labour involved is great and not commensurate with the benefit to the public gained thereby. The hon. Member is, however, referred to the annual Administration Reports on Civil Justice during the years for such information as is available there.

Forests

Resumption of reserves transferred to Panchayats in North Arcot district.

* 2011 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the District Committee's report several reserved forests in and about Tiruvannamalai town, North Arcot district, which were originally supplying fuel to the needs of the town people, have been transferred to panchayats;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Committee's report was vetoed as regards this matter by the Board of Revenue;

(c) if so, whether the orders of the Board of Revenue will be placed on the table of this House;

(d) whether it is a fact that panchayats are not able to sell coupes following the 'working plans' and why they are so unable;

(e) whether it is a fact that for want of fuel coupes, the price of fuel has risen enormously of late and whether actual scarcity is felt to meet which casuarina fuel has to be brought from considerable distances and sold at high prices at Tiruvannamalai;

(f) whether it is a fact that these forests were mainly kept under Government control for the supply of fuel to the large pilgrim-centre of Tiruvannamalai;

(g) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the feasibility of resuming the reserves now under the panchayats to ensure a steady supply of fuel to the town of Tiruvannamalai?

A.—(a) Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Teppakadu reserves near Tiruvannamalai town were transferred to panchayat management.

(b) The reclassification was made by Government on the report of the Board of Revenue.

(c) A copy of the Board's report and the Land Revenue Commissioner's inspection notes are appended.[a]

(d) The Government are not aware that the fact is as suggested.

(e) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(f) That was very probably the idea when these blocks were reserved. This is no reason why they should not serve that purpose under panchayat management.

(g) No.

Development of the sandalwood industry.

*2012 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total quantity of sandalwood produced by the Madras Government in the last three years year-war;

(b) what is the information in the possession of the Government regarding—

(i) the quantity of sandalwood produced by the Mysore Government and in the whole of India and (if possible) the world output of sandalwood for the said years;

(ii) the profit made by the Mysore State on its sandalwood compared with that of Madras;

(c) what are the places in the Presidency where sandalwood is being produced and what is their extent;

(d) whether Government will place on the Council table the report or scheme of Mr. Latham in regard to the development of sandalwood and the preparation of sandalwood oil by the Madras Government;

(e) why the scheme has been dropped;

(f) how many sandalwood factories the Government of Madras have; and

(g) why no steps are taken by Government to start a sandalwood-oil factory and develop the utilization of sandalwood on a large scale?

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 1047-1048 infra.

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A.—(a) 1925-26—641 tons.
1926-27—724 ,,
1927-28—677 ,,

(b) (i) No information is available.
(ii) Madras realized an average price of Rs. 1,365 per ton during 1927-28. There is no information about Mysore.

(c) Sandalwood is produced in the following districts of the Madras Presidency :—

1. Anantapur.	5. Coimbatore.
2. Cuddapah.	6. Mangalore.
3. Chittoor.	7. The Nilgiris.
4. Salem.	8. North Arcot.

Some beginnings are being made in Tinnevelly and Kurnool districts also. Information regarding the extent of the area has been called for.

(d) & (e) Information has been called for from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(f) None.

(g) There is already a private factory at Kuppam and the Government do not propose to start a factory of their own as it may result in competition with the private factory.

Permission to villagers to hunt wild animals in South Kanara forests.

*2013 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased, with reference to question No. 368 answered on 8th October 1928 regarding permission to villagers to hunt wild animals in the forests in South Kanara, to state the wild animals in shooting which discrimination is to be used and what is the nature of the discrimination that is to be used?

A.—Discrimination has to be used in shooting Sambhur, Bison, Spotted deer and Barking deer. The shooting of the females of these species is absolutely prohibited.

Grant of lands in the Nilgiris for tea-planting.

*2014 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the area of forest reserve land in the Nilgiris district granted in 1927 and 1928 by Government or by the Forest department for tea-planting to various agencies and what those agencies are;

(b) whether the Nilgiris Game Club has protested against the grant of forest land to planters; if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(c) whether there has been an increase of wild animals in the Nilgiris forests; and

(d) what action Government have taken to check the devastation of crops by wild animals in the Nilgiris.

A.—(a) Information has been called for.

(b) A representation has been received recently. It is still under consideration.

(c) The Government has no reason to suppose so.

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(*d*) Free licences for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, crops or cattle are granted by the District Magistrate. Government also grant rewards for the destruction of tigers, panthers, leopards and cheetahs.

Permission to hunt in the South Kanara forests.

*2015 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how many persons sought and obtained permission to hunt in the reserves in South Kanara during the year 1928?

A.—One application was made on behalf of the villagers of Nidle village which was granted.

Expenditure on forest roads.

*2016 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total length of roads in the forest areas;

(*b*) the total cost of these roads;

(*c*) how much of the amount under clause (*b*) was spent from borrowed funds and how much from revenues; and

(*d*) the moneys spent in each of the years from 1900 up to 1927 on new roads and repairs separately?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Jails

Admission of Neil Statue Satyagraha prisoners in the special division.

*2017 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any, and if so, which of the Neil Statue Satyagraha prisoners were put in the special division; and

(*b*) the reasons for not admitting the others?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) None of the prisoners referred to were put in the Special division.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know whether any of the prisoners applied for being placed in the special division?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Admission of convicts in the special division.

*2018 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any prisoners selected by the convicting court to be placed in the special division were refused to be placed in such division by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, which of them and for what reasons?

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A.—(a) The Government refused their consent in 1923 to the order of the convicting court selecting two prisoners for "special division".

(b) The Government cannot furnish the information as it is confidential.

Magistrates

Abolition of Sarishtadar-Magistrates.

*2019 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of abolishing the class of Sarishtadar-Magistrates and if so, with what results?

A.—The Government came to the conclusion that generally the disadvantages of Sarishtadar-Magistrates did not outweigh the financial cost of replacing them by Stationary Sub-Magistrates and Taluk Sarishtadars; while particular cases could always be dealt with on their merits.

State Prisoners

Admission of convicts in the special division.

*2020 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons were convicted for any political offences since the special division was formed; and

(b) how many of such prisoners were placed in such special division?

A.—(a) There is no separate classification of convicts under the heading "Political" prisoners. The number of persons convicted for offences against the State from 1923 to 1927 (both years inclusive) is 100. The figures for 1928 and 1929 are not available yet.

(b) Seven.

Arms and Explosives

Number and location of non-military shooting clubs.

*2021 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any non-military rifle shooting clubs or associations for target practice or any places where non-military populations are allowed to practise shooting;

(b) if so, where they are situated; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what restrictions are placed on such clubs?

A.—(a) So far as Government are aware there are four non-military rifle shooting clubs for target practice in this Presidency which have their own ranges. There are no other places reserved for non-military populations to practise shooting.

(b) At Kodaikanal, Ketti, Wellington and Yercaud.

(c) The restrictions are specified in the licence in Form XV of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

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General

Proposed Government action against Independence Leagues, etc.

* 2022 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some correspondence has taken place between the Government of India and the Madras Government regarding the steps to be taken, by the Government, or the local officials responsible for peace and order, to suppress or discourage Independence of India Leagues, Youth Leagues, Peasants' and Workers' Associations or Congress Committees or burning of foreign cloth or picketting of liquor and toddy shops ;

(b) if so, when it took place last and what opinion this Government has given thereon ;

(c) whether the Government of India have given any final instructions to this Government or passed any final orders on the subject ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place them on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government do not consider that it would be to the public interest to make any statement on the subject.

Removal of suffixes denoting caste.

* 2023 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolutions passed at the recent Self-respect Conference at Chingleput have been communicated to Government ;

(b) whether one of the resolutions was that the names of persons should be altered removing suffixes denoting caste ;

(c) whether any representation has been made to the Government to exempt applicants for publication of change of names in the Gazette from payment of fees ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the publication of the change of names in the Gazette without payment of any fees ?

A.—(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) & (d) No representation has been received by the Government.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know when the hon. the Third Minister proposes to cut off the suffix to his name ? I am asking this question because in answer to another question it is stated that this hon. Minister attended the Self-Respect Conference as a sympathiser." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The resolutions passed at a conference will not be binding on sympathisers." (Laughter.)

Police

Arrest of Mr. Manoranjan Gupta.

* 2024 Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police and 25 constables at Bezwada arrested Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, a member of

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the All-India Congress Committee and an ex-detenu under the Bengal Regulation of 1818 and took him and his articles away to the police station at one o'clock in the night without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta had come to Bezwada a few days back only to organize agencies for the Bengal Life Insurance Company but had done no political work of any kind either at Bezwada or in any part of the Madras Presidency;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta was lying down in a friend's house on the night of the arrest suffering from 102 degrees fever and severe cough;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Basu in whose residence Mr. Gupta was arrested offered to give bail for Mr. Gupta's attendance at any court on any day for any trial but that the police refused to take the bail and carried Mr. Gupta in a very bad condition of health to the police station and locked him up;

(*e*) whether the police acted like that under any orders or instructions from any magistrate and, if so, who that magistrate is;

(*f*) whether the Subdivisional Magistrate, Bezwada, before whom Mr. Gupta was produced by the police at 8 a.m. the next day remanded him to custody for ten days without knowing what the offence was for which he was charged;

(*g*) whether the articles and papers of Mr. Gupta were carried away to the police station without giving any receipt, though demanded by Mr. Basu;

(*h*) (1) whether the police acted under the instructions of the Government of Madras or Government of Bengal, and (2) if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of this House;

(*i*) whether it is a fact that the same Police Inspector had arrested Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti also without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at the railway station at Bezwada at about 4 a.m.; and

(*j*) what are the circumstances under which Mr. Gupta has been arrested?

A.—(*a*) Manoranjan Gupta was arrested at Bezwada by the local Sub-Inspector of Police under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at about 1 a.m. on 12th March 1929. The Government have no information as to the strength of the police party that arrested him or whether they took away his articles to the police station.

(*b*) Organization of agencies for the Bengal Insurance Company was given as the ostensible reason for his visit but he was doing political work in this Presidency.

(*c*) He complained of fever at the time of arrest, but in view of the fact that at 8 a.m., he took a cold water bath and had no fever subsequently he must be presumed to have been free from fever.

(*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) & (*j*) The case against Manoranjan Gupta is before a court of law. The Government cannot answer these questions.

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(*h*) (1) No.

(*i*) Manoranjan Gupta was arrested by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bezwada.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"With reference to answer (*b*), may I know how long previous to his arrest he was in Bezwada, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have no information, Sir."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know from the hon. the Law Member the source from which they got the information furnished in answer to clause (*b*)?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That was the information given to the Government by the Police."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know what the political work referred to in (*b*) is?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I suppose the hon. Member knows it."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether the Police gave the hon. the Home Member any idea of the nature of the political work which this gentleman believed to be was doing?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"There was no necessity for getting any such information."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"May I know the crime which was intended to be perpetrated by Mr. Gupta that was sought to be prevented by arresting him?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say anything further as the case is sub-judice."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"In answer to clause (*c*) it is said that he complained of fever at the time of arrest, but in view of the fact that at 8 a.m. he took a cold water bath, etc. Was it after arrest or before arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I suppose after arrest."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I should like to know whether he had fever at the time of arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have no information."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"May I ask the hon. the Home Member to say how long Mr. Gupta was kept under remand before being produced before a magistrate?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have no information, Sir, but I shall call for it if my hon. Friend wants it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"In view of the fact that there were hardly 10 hours before he was arrested and seeing that false information is practically supplied by the Police, will the hon. the Home Member take pains to get the correct information?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Sir."

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Arrest of Mr. Manoranjan Gupta.

* 2025 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police and 25 constables at Bezwada arrested Mr. Manoranjan Gupta, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and an ex-detenu under Bengal Regulation and took him and his articles away to the police station, at one o'clock in the night without any warrant, under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta had come to Bezwada a few days back only to organize agencies for the Bengal Life Insurance Company but had done no political work of any kind either at Bezwada or in any part of the Madras Presidency ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Gupta was lying down in a friend's house on the night of the arrest suffering from 102 degrees fever and severe cough ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Basu in whose residence Mr. Gupta was arrested offered to give bail for Mr. Gupta's attendance at any court on any day for any trial but that the police refused to take the bail and carried Mr. Gupta in a very bad condition of health to the police station and locked him up ;

(*e*) whether the police acted like that under any orders or instructions from any magistrate and if so, who that magistrate is ;

(*f*) whether the articles and papers of Mr. Gupta were carried away to the police station without giving any receipt, though demanded by Mr. Basu ;

(*g*) whether the police acted under the instruction of the Government of Madras or Government of Bengal and if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of the House ;

(*h*) whether it is a fact that the same Police Inspector arrested Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti also without any warrant under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at the railway station at Bezwada at 4 a.m. ; and

(*i*) what are the circumstances under which Mr. Gupta has been arrested ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*), (*g*) *&* (*h*) The hon. Member is referred to the answers to clauses (*a*) to (*c*), (*h*) and (*i*), respectively, of question No. 2024 (starred).

(*d*), (*e*), (*f*) *&* (*i*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*j*) of question No. 2024 (starred).

Publication and sale of the Police Manual.

* 2026 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Police Manual is not available for sale to the public ;

(*b*) whether it is also not available to the Members of the Legislative Council ; and

(*c*) if so, for what reasons ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is presumably referring to the Police Order Book. That is not available for sale to the public. It contains only orders and instructions for officers of the department.

(*b*) & (*c*) A copy will be placed in the Legislative Council Library.

Circumstances leading to the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti.

*2027 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the information said to have been called for in the answer to question No. 1723-B answered on the 14th March 1929, regarding the circumstances in detail of the arrest of Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti has come;

(*b*) if so, what it is; and

(*c*) if not, why it has not been obtained?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The following is the full answer to question No. 1723-B (Starred):—

(*a*) On the Bezwada Railway Station platform.

(*b*) At 4 a.m. on 7th February 1929.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No. Such action was unnecessary as the ladies already had male escort.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Does not arise.

(*g*) The report received is not clear on this point and further enquiries are being made.

(*h*) He is reported to have, prior to his arrest, urged his audiences to go to Madras and take part in the boycott and defy any prohibitory orders that might be passed against them.

(*c*) Does not arise.

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"May I know who were the male members present with Mr. Sambamurti at the time of his arrest?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information. The information contained in the report is given in the answer."

Legal opinion regarding the arrest of Mr. Sambamurti.

*2028 *Q.*—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that some of the speeches of Mr. Sambamurti were referred to the opinion of the hon. the Advocate-General to find out whether they came within section 124-A or 153-A, Indian Penal Code, and if so, on what date;

(*b*) whether all or some of those speeches were also tendered as evidence against Mr. Sambamurti in his recent trial under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code;

(*c*) whether the Government will place a copy of those speeches on the table of this House;

(*d*) what opinion the Advocate-General gave and in what date it was received by the Government;

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(e) whether it is a fact that the Government sent a telegram or other instructions to the District Magistrate, Kistna, to take proceedings against Mr. Sambamurti under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, after he was arrested under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will place on the table of this House a copy of the said telegram or instructions?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti.

*2029 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to the replies given to question No. 1552 on 28th February 1929, regarding the arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti—

(a) whether the report mentioned in the answer has been received by the Government and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the same on the table;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was arrested by about 3-30 a.m. when he was on his way to Cocanada along with his wife;

(c) whether it is a fact that some police officers have always been watching his movements and have always been closely following him;

(d) when the warrant was actually issued against him;

(e) at whose instance or under whose instructions the proceedings were launched; and

(f) when he was informed of the offence for which he was arrested?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part is 'Yes' and to the second part 'No.'

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No warrant was issued.

(e) The police launched the proceedings.

(f) The Government have no information.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know why he was arrested at 3-30 a.m. in the morning?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The question is, as I said on a former occasion, the subject of an enquiry."

11-45 a.m.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that he was escorting his wife and that she had no other escort near the place when he was arrested?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether he was not one of those gentlemen whom the police shadowed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Notice, Sir."

Arrest of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti.

*2030 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti of East Godavari attended a meeting at Madras at which certain decisions were arrived at with regard to successful boycott of the Simon Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that directions for the arrest of Sjt. Sambamurti were sent from Madras and whether the same was done with the hope of avoiding boycott of Simon Commission; and

(c) under whose orders Sjt. Sambamurti was arrested?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No.

(c) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bezwada.

Police arrangements in connexion with the Simon Commission's visit to the City.

*2031 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any buses were engaged for parading the streets of the City during the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras and if so, how many;

(b) whether any police officers and constables were brought from the mufassal into the City for that occasion and if so, how many, when they were brought into the City and for how many days they were detained;

(c) what is the total cost incurred for the purpose;

(d) whether any police constables and village servants were ordered to watch the railway line when the special train carrying the Simon Commission left Madras and throughout their journey, and whether they were paid any batta for attending to this duty;

(e) whether torches were ordered to be carried by the police and village servants on the occasion;

(f) what is the amount of expenditure incurred for the purpose; and

(g) whether Sir John Simon and his colleagues wanted these arrangements or knew of them or were apprised that all these arrangements had been made during their stay in the City and at the time of their departure?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government have no information as to the number of buses actually engaged.

(b) The Government authorized the Inspector-General of Police to move into Madras if necessary 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 300 constables and 36 other ranks and to use two companies of the Malabar Special Police which were in training camp at Pallavaram if their services were required. The Government have no information regarding the precise numbers actually brought into the City or how long they were kept.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 1975.

(d), (e) & (f) The Government do not think it is in the public interests to publish details of any precautionary measures that were taken.

(g) The Government are not aware what the views of the Commission were and made no communication to them on the subject.

Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO :—"With regard to clauses (d), (e) and (f) of my question the answer of the Government is 'The Government do not think it is in the public interests to publish details of any precautionary measures that were taken.' May I know how the public interests will suffer if the details are given ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"That is a matter of opinion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With regard to the same answer may I know what were the dangers against which these precautionary measures were taken ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I refuse to say anything on the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know whether any additional remuneration was given to the village officers for doing this additional work ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have nothing further to add."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know whether village servants were entertained for this purpose ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have nothing further to add."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know if the Government are aware that Sir John Simon deprecated all these police arrangements ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am not aware of it."

Alleged assault of Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar by the police.

* 2032 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 2nd January 1929 a constable of the C.I.D. of Arcot who was shadowing the Congress worker Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar assaulted him in the presence of about 30 people and insisted on his accompanying him to the police station ;

(b) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) *to* (c) The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Alleged criminal proceedings against Mr. Jamathagni Nayakar and others.

* 2033 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether proceedings have been taken before the District Magistrate at Arkonam under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, against Messrs. K. R. Jamathagni Nayakar, Akkor Anantha Chariar, G. M. Swaminatha Mudaliyar and Walaja Sundara Varadan, and

(ii) whether they have been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment on failure to furnish security in January 1929 ;

(b) whether the proceedings under the same section are now pending against Mr. Srinivasa Bharathi;

(c) whether the Government were consulted in the matter before the proceedings were started; and

(d) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter and if not, why not?

A.—(a) (i) Yes.

(ii) As they failed to give security they were committed to prison under section 123 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No. The Government see no reason to interfere.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Co-operative Societies

Recruitment of Agricultural graduates to Co-operative department.

2034 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government felt the necessity of recruiting Agricultural graduates to the staff of the Co-operative department and advertised for Agricultural graduates on two occasions for the post of Assistant Registrars;

(b) whether the Government have so far appointed any Agricultural graduate in the Co-operative department, and if not, why not; and

(c) whether, in view of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and the Townsend Committee, the Government intend recruiting any Agricultural graduate as Deputy Registrar?

A.—(a) The Government have laid down that Assistant Registrars of Co-operative societies will generally be recruited from graduates who have specialized in Economics or Agriculture. In 1925, the Staff Selection Board, which was asked to select sixteen candidates for eight posts of Assistant Registrars, invited applications from graduates whose special subjects were Economics or Agriculture. The other occasion was in 1928 when the Registrar advertised for the post of Assistant Registrars, but the Government are not aware of the exact terms of the advertisement.

(b) One was appointed as Assistant Registrar, but he subsequently declined to accept the appointment.

(c) The Government have no such proposal under consideration at present, but due weight will be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission and the Townsend Committee when an occasion arises.

[27th March 1929

Forests

Classification of forests in North Arcot district.

2035 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that except one reserved forest in Tiruvannamalai range, North Arcot district, all ranges (reserves) were classified as second (first) class to be controlled by the Forest department;

(*b*) whether such a classification was made only after the report of a District Forest Committee presided over by the District Collector;

(*c*) what are the recommendations of the Committee and whether Government will be pleased to lay the report on the table of this House;

(*d*) who were the members of the Committee and what are the special qualifications of the members to advise on 'Forest' matters;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that these reserves were recently reclassified as peoples' reserves and left under the control of village panchayats;

(*f*) what were the circumstances that led to the subsequent change of policy and on whose report this change was effected; and

(*g*) what is the provision made for the supply of fuel, etc., to Tiruvannamalai town under the peoples' forests and whether the report and Government Orders thereon will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(*a*) No. The following ten reserves were alone placed under Class I:—

(1) Valasamalai, (2) Nattampalli, (3) P. Swami Malai, (4) Ponniar, (5) Pavunjupet, (6) Annamalai, (7) Kavathimalai, (8) Kannamadai, (9) Radhapuram and (10) Tippakadu.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) An extract of the recommendations of the Committee is appended.

(*d*) The following gentlemen were members of the Committee:—

(1) Mr. A. G. Leach, Collector—President,
(2) Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President of the North Arcot District Board,
(3) Rao Sahib Seshachala Ayyar of Tiruvannamalai taluk,
(4) Mr. Abdulla Ghattala, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Council Secretary,
(5) Mr. H. W. A. Gaudoin, District Forest Officer, South Vellore,
(6) Mr. S. V. Devadasan, District Forest Officer, North Vellore, and
(7) Mr. D. L. Sathe, District Forest Officer, West Vellore.

(*e*) The Class I reserves Nos. 7—10 were reclassified under Class III and transferred to panchayat management.

(*f*) The reclassification was done at the instance of the Board of Revenue on the principle that the Forest Department should not devote its attention on reserves which are not very valuable.

(*g*) So far as the panchayat forests are concerned, the supply of fuel to Tiruvannamalai and other places is controlled by the Panchayats. A copy of G.O. No. 750, dated 19th April 1928, is placed on the table.[a]

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[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1048-1049 infra.

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• The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The number of questions of which notice was received during this session was 2,464, admittted and answered 2,197, disallowed 166, withdrawn 56, referred back to Members of the Legislative Council 35, short notice not waived 10 and questions remaining to be answered nil (applause)."

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1929-30.

DEMAND XXIX—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES—*cont.*

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti may continue his speech on Mr. Adinarayana Chetti's motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Having regard to the shortness of time before us before we finish the budget demands I wish to place only one or two facts. I was speaking the other day that the Labour Commissioner was making himself conspicuous by his absence and that there was no justification for his absence. I say that anybody who had studied the programme of the railways in regard to the further machinations of the workshops ought to have anticipated this strike, and as a guide, philosopher and friend studied the grievances of the workmen and negotiated with the Railway authorities for an early settlement before the labourers went on strike. I consider that the duty of the Labour Commissioner is to watch the progress of events in every factory and mill and in every place where there is large employment of labour and to see that the grievances of these workmen are redressed without allowing them to go on strike. With these few words I second the cut motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to reduce the allotment of Rs. 47,300 for Commissioner of Labour by Rs. 100."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, I am very thankful to have an opportunity of supporting this cut motion, because last time when I brought in a similar motion under a different rule and Standing Order for condemning the action of the Government for not interfering through their Labour Commissioner with the Railway authorities I had to withdraw it under circumstances beyond my control. My Friends of the Justice party complained that they could not vote with me at that time. . . An opportunity has come to me again and I hope my Friends in the Justice party will prove their well-known sympathy and concern for the labourers who are all non-Brahmans, by walking into the same lobby with us in this cut motion which is intended to censure the Government and the Labour Commissioner for not interfering with the Railway authorities.

" I want to draw the attention of the House to a communiqué issued by the Government on 31st August 1928 in which they refer to the suggestion made in the press and elsewhere that Government ought to interfere with the Railway authorities. . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The grant will be put to vote at 12-18 p.m., i.e., 18 minutes after 12, and Mr. Slater is also anxious to speak."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is he ? I am very glad. Then, I shall finish my speech within two or three minutes.

"Sir, the Government say in their communiqué 'it (the critical situation) began from about 29th June and continued till 18th July 1928', so that they had twenty days in the course of which they could have effected a settlement. The President of the Central Committee of the Labour Union suggested to the Agent, arbitration by the Labour Commissioner on four points. The Agent replied accepting the arbitration referred to in the matter of menial wages and the grievances of the remaining staff but pointed out that there could be no change of policy in the matter of reduction. As the arbitration had not been accepted on all the four points, the matter could not be placed before the Central Committee and then the general strike was called for, and therefore the Government simply say: 'At the outset when the Agent was willing to accept arbitration on certain matters the union officials were not prepared to accept.' Therefore, Sir, it comes to this: that the Labour Commissioner was willing to arbitrate if the Agent and the labourers were prepared for an arbitration. If the Agents and the labourers were not in such a happy mood as to agree, was it not the duty of the Labour Commissioner to interfere in the matter and persuade both parties to settle the dispute by arbitration? At the time when the office of Labour Commissioner was created an undertaking was given that the good offices of the Labour Commissioner would be availed of by the employers and the employee whenever labour troubles arose. I suggest that the Labour Commissioner and the Government have neglected their duties in bringing about a settlement which would have avoided a general strike. I am anxious that the House should show its appreciation of the default on the part of the Government by voting for this cut motion. I appeal to my friends of the Justice party to prove their well-known sympathy for labour, as they have uttered more than once, by voting for this motion."

Mr. S. H. SLATER:—"Mr. President, under the present criminal law an accused person has, I believe, the right to appear as a witness on his own behalf, if, on the present occasion, I prefer the rôle of a witness to that of an accused—a not uncommon preference—it is because I feel that there is no real desire to attack me as an individual and that a few statements of fact which I am about to make will, to a large extent, dispel the unfavourable criticisms made against me. I do not for a moment question the sincerity of the criticisms which have been made against me, but I do not really feel that they are directed against me as an individual Labour Commissioner. I think rather that hon. Members opposite have given expression to a feeling, which is based on the facts at their disposal, that there has been some failure, some break down in a branch of a machinery of Government. I think it is my duty, in the interests of the department to which I belong and also in the interests of my successors, to state some of the facts which really took place as illustrating the activities of the Labour Commissioner in connexion with this unhappy dispute between the labourers and the South Indian Railway authorities last year. Sir, the hon. Mover of this cut motion has said, I think, that I ought to have rushed to the spot. He was referring to the strike which occurred in July 1928. Sir, I rushed to the spot, to borrow the hon. Member's vigorous phrase, in September 1927, that is, two months after I assumed charge of my present appointment. Even a little before that, I had the opportunity of visiting the headquarters of the South Indian Railway administration and making myself acquainted with the general conditions of the scheme of retrenchment, which subsequently gave rise to

the unhappy dispute. Well, Sir, when I rushed to the spot in September 1927 I had in the ordinary course of my duties the privilege of meeting a deputation of workers in the workshops at Negapatam and they then put forward the difficulties which they were experiencing in regard to this matter and, to their credit, I must say they showed a very reasonable and temperate attitude. They had my profound sympathy because of the predicament in which they were placed. I think that all of us have always felt that sympathy for them throughout this whole strike. But this, I must say, that the situation which occurred on the South Indian Railway was one which, broadly speaking, could not be avoided. Well, Sir, I had the opportunity of meeting the workers then and listened to what they had to say. I endeavoured, with the knowledge that I then possessed, to make some suggestions. I had continuous correspondence with them subsequently and also with the Agent of the South Indian Railway, and I think that correspondence had some effect on a few points, where suggestions were made to the Railway authorities in the hope that the effects of retrenchment might fall as lightly as possible on the workers.

"That correspondence continued, Sir, for some time, and later—I am speaking from memory—I think it was in January last year the Government of India appointed a Committee. The Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into all the details of the retrenchment. They enquired into the matter in order to make any further modifications which might help to mitigate hardships. Certainly no Labour Commissioner or any functionary of the Local Government would do more in these matters than the Committee did. The Committee, so to speak, were Labour Commissioners *ad hoc*. After the Committee had made their report, it is quite clear, I think, that the Labour Commissioner could do no more at the time except to encourage the labourers to accept the arrangements which had been made to relieve some of the more acute difficulties from which they were likely to suffer. The Government of India showed, I may say, great solicitude in appointing this Committee which made very careful enquiries in the matter. They made their recommendations and, I think, all possible terms of compromise were reached. I may also mention that the dispute, when it took the form of a strike, involved also certain other railway systems outside this Province—clearly a matter beyond my jurisdiction. I have made this explanation in an attempt to show that the Labour Commissioner exhausted all the resources open to him. I need hardly point out that neither by statute nor by any other recognized authority has the Labour Commissioner or any official any power to determine these disputes.

12 noon.

"I shall take this opportunity of referring to what my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, mentioned—the question of arbitration. Arbitration, as we all know, before its introduction requires the consent of both parties to abide by the award. There was no agreement as to the points which should be referred to the arbitration of the Labour Commissioner. Therefore it was impossible for him to take any steps.

"I think the House will agree with me that, whatever may be the sufferings, in all industrial disputes, of a large body of labourers, the grievances and demands of the labourers are not the only consideration. We must remember the position of the employers who are responsible for the administration of the system which supports so many labourers. I think the House is in sympathy with me on that point. Just before the hon. Member moved

[Mr. S. H. Slater] [27th March 1929

this cut motion he was eloquently pleading the cause of the employers in connexion with another cut motion; he deprecated the harshness of the Labour Department in prosecuting employers for such little offences as retaining labour beyond legitimate hours and failing to keep the machinery in a condition which will obviate the risk of accidents to the employees. I think, Sir, that he at any rate would agree that the employers' side of the question also should be considered. I do not wish to close with a charge of inconsistency, but I may give one other more pleasing example. The hon. Member denounced me for my heartlessness and my attitude towards the labourers in this regrettable dispute. He said that, even if I escaped now, I would have to answer, on the day of judgment, for the sufferings and hardships inflicted on these people. Sir, an hour or two afterwards, I met him in the lobby and I had the gratification of a very friendly and pleasant conversation with him for a quarter of an hour on these topics. I think I have established the point that there was no personal animus in this matter. And I hope that the statement of facts I have made will help to show what the Labour Commissioner actually did in this connexion and will at least reduce the asperity of the criticisms that have been levelled against my department and the Government in this matter."

* Mr. W. O. Wright :—" Sir, generally speaking, we on this Bench are not enamoured with the idea of the intervention of Government either directly, or indirectly, through the Labour Department, in labour disputes. We do however make an exception in the case of public utility services. We feel, Sir, that the debate on this cut has served a useful purpose; it has elicited a full statement of what the Labour Commissioner and the Labour Department did in connexion with this unfortunate strike. Previously this House knew nothing of the activities of the department at the time of the strike. The Government communiqué of the 31st August last is singularly reticent of what was done by the Labour Department and when the hon. Member for the University put some questions on this matter on the 8th October last no information of what the Labour Department had done was given by the hon. the Home Member. We think that this motion has served a very useful purpose in eliciting a satisfactory statement from the Labour Commissioner, and we suggest the hon. Member might now withdraw his motion, having obtained the information he required."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, if I add to what had already been stated by the Labour Commissioner himself, it is only because I think that in one respect he has hardly been fair to himself. He might well have said much more of the obvious limitations under which, during those difficult times, he was carrying on his duties as Labour Commissioner. It was suggested by the hon. Mover that the Labour Commissioner had, so to speak, run away to avoid the difficulties which he might have to face. To that, I think, he himself has given sufficient answer. The complaint was that the public did not know where he was and what he was doing. It has not yet, I think, Sir, become the custom of heads of departments to run their own publicity bureaus. They work in silence; they do not advertise themselves and like the Labour Commissioner they are content that they should remain in the background, provided they have the feeling and the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their best. But as I have said, in this particular case the Labour Commissioner was acting under very heavy handicaps and limitations.

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"If I speak on this subject at all, it is because railways are not a provincial subject. Every Member of this House knows that railways are a central subject. But in so far as latitude is given, one Member of the Local Government has the responsibility laid upon him of dealing with such questions affecting central subjects as may arise and in respect of railways, that responsibility rests with me. As has been pointed out by more than one speaker, the cause of this strike was a certain re-organization in the South Indian Railway Company which was carried out with the consent and approval of the Government of India. With that re-organization the Local Government had no concern. The question as to where a railway workshop should be or whether one railway workshop should be transferred to another place is a question with which the Local Government have nothing to do; and they could not intervene in a matter which was entirely outside their sphere however much they might be concerned within certain limits as to what might happen if and when such re-organization took place. It was not possible for the Labour Commissioner to address or to report to the Government of India as to the technical aspect of the re-organization of a railway workshop. That was a matter with which neither he nor we had anything to do. That fact clearly indicates the very heavy limitations under which he was functioning. As the communiqué issued on 31st August pointed out, there were certain matters on which the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company was prepared to go to arbitration. And I believe I am right in saying that both he and the workers had such confidence in the Labour Commissioner that if any points did come to arbitration, they were both willing to leave them in the Labour Commissioner's hands? But it was impossible for the Labour Commissioner to offer his services for the settlement of points on which both sides had not agreed that arbitration was possible and desirable.

12-15 p.m.

"That such an agreement was partly reached, if it was due to any one, it was largely due to the Labour Commissioner. No possible blame could attach to him that arbitration did not materialise. It was not possible for him to arbitrate on the points which have already been decided by the Government of India and as he has pointed out by means of the committee which they had themselves established for the very purpose. It was not open to him, nor to the Madras Government to go behind the recommendations of that committee and I would deprecate the suggestion that anything that the Labour Commissioner did was otherwise than strictly impartial, or for the charge levelled against him on the Government that they were subservient to the interests of capitalists. The President of the Central Committee of the Labour Union had suggested him as the individual to whom they should go for arbitration. Throughout I say—and I speak with personal knowledge—the Labour Commissioner was in direct and close touch with everything that had happened. He was in touch with the labourers, he was in touch with the Agent, and throughout he was in touch with the Government. He kept us fully informed (Interruption from the Opposition: . . . .). I am not here defending the Agent but I am defending the Labour Commissioner against whom this motion is directed. He kept the Government fully informed at every stage. He acted under and according to our instructions and I may say that in no single step which he took had the Government cause to complain against the manner in which the Labour Commissioner carried on his duties under difficult circumstances,

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circumstances for which he was not responsible. I hope the House will accept my assurance when I tell them that he did everything possible within those limitations, by which he was encompassed and that he not only has earned the approbation of the Government but deserves the good will of the House for his conduct in trying and difficult circumstances."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
6. ,, S. Satyamurti.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
10. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
11. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
12. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
13. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
14. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
15. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
16. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
20. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai
21. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
22. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
23. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
10. Mr. Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. J Bheemayya.
22. ,, S. H. Slater.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudiripad.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, S. Venkiah.
30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
31. Mr. C. E. Wood.
32. ,, F. H. Wright.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
35. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
36. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
37. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
38. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
39. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
41. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
44. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Neutral.

1. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
3. ,, B. Ramachendra Reddi.
4. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
5. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
6. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 23. Noes 44. Netural 6.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXX—CIVIL WORKS (GRANTS-IN-AID).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 75,96,000 *under Demand XXX—Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid*'."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 74,72,600 *for Grants-in-aid by Rs.* 100' to suggest the formation of a road fund.

" Sir, the idea with which I move this token motion is very simple. It has been before the Government for several years past to see how necessary it is and how important it is to develop the rural communications. Towards that, of course, some attempt has been made during the past years by giving a few rupees here and there. Year after year, this small grant is being given on the half-grant system to the taluk boards concerned. The taluk boards which have to develop rural roads have to find the other half and to see that the road is established. There are poor taluk boards and there are also rich taluk boards and the system of giving half-grants is not at all beneficial to those taluk boards which cannot afford to give the other half. It is indeed very hard and the local boards are put to a good deal of difficulty in carrying their programmes through. Having said this, I wish to point out that out of the amount given yearly for the construction of rural roads, some portion of it lapses either on account of the indifference of the taluk boards to spend that money or on account of the time given to these taluk boards being found insufficient. I mean that these funds are usually adjusted in the month of August or September and that during the remaining four or five months of the budget year, no work could be started by these local boards. In those circumstances, it is but fair and also necessary that these lapses must be put an end to and the amount once granted must be carried on to the following year. As a safe method of following this principle I wish to suggest that a rural road fund should be formed and that all lapses should be added to that fund and that every year, apart from the grant that is given ordinarily, some further grant must be placed at the disposal of this fund. You know, Sir, there is a Famine Relief Fund with several lakhs at its disposal. It is also known to everybody that at certain intervals this amount is spent for road construction and that too only when a certain area is declared to be famine-stricken. It is very seldom that the Government take it into their head that a certain area being declared famine-stricken, and then they will have to get up the machinery and put themselves to several difficulties in regard to the work of famine relief. To avoid these things, they generally say that it is not famine-stricken and only when extraordinary conditions prevail, a few rupees from the famine fund are utilized. That is the usual course followed. I would therefore suggest that a portion of this famine relief fund which would in extraordinary circumstances be released for the formation of roads may be transferred to the rural road-fund and that thereby roads would be increased to such an extent that it would satisfy the needs of the rural areas in the presidency. This year I find that a grant of seven lakhs has been made for rural roads and I do not know how much has lapsed last year and how much more is going to lapse next year.

12-30 p.m. "The system of half grants is working a great deal of hardship upon the local boards. That system should be forthwith stopped. I also suggest that it may be reduced to a quarter grant from the local boards and the other three-fourths should be met from the Provincial funds. With these few observations, that a permanent road fund should be established, that the lapses should be stopped forthwith and that the grant that should be given from the Government should be increased from half to three-fourths, I request the hon. Minister to make a move to form that road fund."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" I second it."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Ramachandra Reddi, I wish to say that there is absolute necessity for allotting a large amount of money for the construction of rural roads. In this case I want to mention one particular instance of the roads in the wet-land areas of the Bellary district. Sir, the condition of these roads is so very bad that even in summer time it is difficult for carts or even bullocks to pass. I therefore feel that there is a great need for the allotment of a large sum of money for these rural roads."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, this is a subject on which I have talked more than once in this session. I have mentioned on the occasion of the debate on the cut motion with regard to the improvement of village sanitation how important the question of village communication is. I am glad, Sir, that the Government is already making a move in that direction by constituting a village road fund. I would only add that with regard to those proposals certain points might be considered. First, Sir, as I have stated, there must be continuity in the policy of the Government with regard to the grant for communication in the villages. It is not enough to say that, having regard to a particular year's provincial finances, the Government will be able to give 5 or 7 lakhs. They should go further and say that when they have got large surpluses a large portion of it should be earmarked for the purpose so that in the course of a few years, say five years, the amount may be utilized with advantage. It has been stated that the district and taluk boards have not been able to utilize the last year's grant and that there have been lapses. I need not bring to the notice of the Government that the blame is not entirely with the local boards. The blame lies as much with the Government as with local boards. If only district boards or taluk boards knew that what the Government would give would not be less than what is necessary for their programme, they would certainly take steps to see that the works are started and taken in right time. We do not really know what amount will be given by the time the work is started and we could not spend because the season is over. I submit that that kind of uncertainty must be removed. The second point I suggest is that if really we should have as an ideal that every village must have a road connecting it with the main road or nearest market, then much more than 7 lakhs a year is necessary and we could not do it except by gradually earmarking a large portion of the surplus we have for the purpose of the village road fund so that apart from future possibility of getting grant from the general revenue we could utilize this surplus. I suggested that 50 lakhs out of the 2 crores of surplus might be allotted so that in course of time we could do much to improve the sanitary condition of the villages. Even three times 50 lakhs would not be too much if we wish to see that all the villages are provided with communications. Sir, after all, as I said,

crores of rupees represents but a balance of surplus in the hands of the Government raised mainly from the agriculturists for which the Government have absolutely no need at present. They propose to give 2 out of 4 crores to repay the old debt and the othor two crores are still with them. Is it too much to ask that those 2 crores should be earmarked for rural development which would include not merely opening of communications but also making sanitary and economic improvement of the villages? Another point that I wish to add is the system of insisting upon local bodies to provide half the amount before they could get the other half as grant from the Government. Sir, it is true that when people are enthusiastic and local bodies are asked to find the other half, they somehow find it. But do the Government realize that in financing the other half the local bodies starve the other necessary services. After all they have to starve sanitation, health activities, etc. If only we institute a comparison between the amount spent in 1913-14 and 1927-28 between the various services in the local bodies, we find that the increased cost on roads works out to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times between these years. It is now 114 lakhs for communications. In 1913-14, it was about 40 lakhs. With regard to public health service, the figures are almost stationary, 20 lakhs in 1913-14 and about the same in 1927-28. So, if there has been any improvement in village communications, it is not on account of the capacity to contribute on the part of local boards, but at the sacrifice of the public health of the people. I request the Government, in future, not to insist upon one-half anticipation. Punjab is not considered to be a very advanced province. But we have only to go to Punjab to see in what way the Government have taken steps to improve the condition of the people. We find, Sir, they have a very big programme of road works. We find that in the last ten years they have increased by more than 200 per cent their expenditure on roads and we find there what is called the Communications Board constituted by the Punjab Government to which all allotments for the improvement of roads have to be made. There are no lapses there. Even if it happens, it does not lapse to the Provincial funds, but to the road fund to be given to the villages later on. We find that the Royal Commission on Agriculture refer to this and say:

'In the Punjab the Communications Board has offered a two-thirds grant-in-aid to any district board which submits a programme for improving village roads in a group of villages.'

"So, Sir, in Punjab, the contribution is two-thirds, while our contribution is only a half. So, Sir, are we not reasonable in asking the Government not to insist upon 50 per cent contribution? We do not ask for the whole of it. I, therefore, submit that a more generous contribution may be made in addition to anything that may come from local bodies Fund and also contributions need not be demanded from poor local bodies. Sir, I need not say more on this point except to express the hope that this question will receive the most careful attention at the hands of the Government as early as possible."

* Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—"I may say at the outset that the improvement of village communications improves the riches of the country. Sir, coming as I do from the Nilgiris for many years, the village communications were neglected and just after the arrival of His Excellency Lord Goschen and after a deputation from the district board a special grant of Rs. 15,000 was made and the district board was able to improve certain

portion of the roads. But it is not enough. Even last year, I know the hon. the Chief Minister made certain contributions on the amount that was collected by the District Board itself. This year, during the discussion of the Budget, many Members that have come from the rural parts pressed the point for more improvement and addition to the rural communication. One of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture was to improve the road communications but it was pointed out that for want of funds they could not be given effect to. So, I am sure, the hon. the Chief Minister will see his way to find a scheme whereby a Road Committee may be formed for the improvement of rural communication. Coming to the question of the depressed classes, Sir, we are very badly off without proper communication. To improve the lot of the depressed classes this is one of the vital points, that must be gone into. Now, as it is, at the times of epidemics, our people find a great deal of inconvenience to go to the dispensaries that lie miles away. A few months back, myself and another Member of the depressed classes of this Council had to visit a place known as Pimathoor in South Arcot district and it was on a rainy day. The so-called village communication, that is, the road itself was full of flood and the bandy in which we had to go was about to be drowned. Such is the state of affairs in the villages and I am sure the Government will take steps to improve the village communications."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. President, Sir, after the introduction of the Reforms and the reformed Local Boards Act, a classification was made by the Government of the roads into four classes. That is, first-class roads (trunk roads), the second-class roads, third-class roads and the village roads. Sir, under this classification, the Government is bound to maintain the first-class roads, that is, trunk roads, they being Military roads . . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether Mr. Muniswami Nayudu wishes to move the next motion."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Yes, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" In that case Mr. Biswanath Das will do well to come to the road-fund."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" My idea was whether the second and third-class roads . . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is better to confine ourself to the constitution of the road-fund."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to support the idea of the formation of a rural road-fund and I think the hon. Minister is already or soon will be taking steps to have something very much like it. At the same time, Sir, I must draw the attention of this House to what is a fact to me that the presidents of district boards are not really keen on the improvement of village communications. My friends shake their heads. I know some of them are very good. They may be model presidents of district boards. But, to my purpose, I may give one single instance, Sir. For the last six or seven years I have been trying to bring about improvement in rural communications in villages round about Solagampet. I will take the Tanjore Taluk Board. There are nearly twenty or rather thirty villages that have not even decent cart-tracks not to boast of roads. This

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means that except for about three months in the year, that is, except during the hot weather, for the rest of the year the villages are completely shut off from the outside world. Then, Sir, it must be borne in mind that in the absence of communications leading to the trunk roads connecting villages with Tanjore and Trichinopoly, the economic condition of ryots in these unfortunate villages cannot be improved.

"With regard to the construction of two or three village roads which I deemed indispensable I have tried my very best to bring pressure on the board and upon the various members of the board but with no result. Difficulties are raised; and even now some friends behind me are raising the cry 'where is the money?' It is precisely for money, for more money we are all clamouring. Whenever a proposal for roads is put forward, up comes the cold excuse of want of funds; 'We have so many small channels to be tunnelled or bridged; for those works we required more money, when such engineering difficulties confront us, we have to wait. Why not these pressing needs be postponed till we get sufficient money"—this is the argument that is put forward. Sir, the argument, is clear: We must have more money: At the same time we must have a systematic way of utilizing that money when available and also some real enthusiasm on the part of the members of the district and taluk boards, to promote the welfare of the villagers by means of roads or improved communications. Personally speaking, I too have suffered terrible losses due to the bad condition, and absence of roads. I have known cases where for seven or eight months the ryot is not able to bring to the land the manure he needs, or take the produce from one place to another in search of a good market, on account of the bad state of cart-tracks. If therefore effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission, i.e., to this portion, namely, of having better village communications it is very desirable that the Minister should come forward with his programme, for the creation of a rural road-fund, and with liberal grants. He should also lay down the manner in which this grant is to be utilized, state the amount that will be annually allotted so that as many villages as possible may have their communications improved, and thus redress some of the grievances of the poor agriculturists."

* Mr. A. Parasurama Rao:—"Mr. President, Sir, I fully endorse the remarks of the hon. Members who spoke on this cut motion. The people were given to understand at the time when the cess was levied for the first time, that it was a road-cess and from what happened subsequently the villagers have come to understand it as a thorough misnomer; for it is now used for purposes entirely different for which a road-cess is being levied. Now, as has been proposed if a road-fund is formed I daresay the idea could be eminently realized and whenever there is an opportunity for giving grants for purposes of making village roads better this fund might be utilized, so that the people may understand that there is always a store from which they could draw by moving the machinery. At the same time I would request the hon. the Minister to observe the difference in the matter of allocating because the principle now obtaining is working great hardship. Particularly when you take into consideration the normal income of any local board and the normal expenditure, which are absolutely necessary to meet the services, then there will be very little left for expenditure upon this item of road-making, as also of village road-making. Some how or other on account of the advent of motor traffic the bulk, the lion's share of this grant, is spent

upon important roads to make them convenient for motor traffic. This is another difficulty, and as a result of this the village roads suffer. Thus these go to show that the villages are in every possible way neglected. And the only request that we make by this motion to the hon. the Minister is to form a definite village road fund so that it may be available at any time."

(At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the Chair.)

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Madam, Deputy President, I do not know whether we are discussing only the question of improving the rural communications, as many members have been touching on that point. I believe it is more than that. This formation of road fund, of which so much has been said by hon. Members is just the thing that is required now ; because there are many urgent things to be developed in connexion with the villages. So far as the trunk roads and the second-class roads are concerned they are not in such urgent need of repair and extension as the roads of the villages are. The House must remember that the major portion of the revenue is from the villages. One of the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission is development of communications. There could be no dispute about the importance that we have to attach in future to the development of rural medical relief. And unless rural communications are developed it is almost impossible to take advantage of dispensaries, practically the recently formed divisional surgical centres. These divisional surgical centres are intended to give facilities to the rural population to resort to them whenever medical assistance is necessary. And unless you provide them with decent roads it is almost impossible for them to take advantage of these. Patients who are in a very bad state of health cannot be expected to travel in bad roads ; much worse where there are no roads. So more attention should be devoted to the development of rural communications. Now that we have a very decent balance of our revenues, I hope with the unanimous expression of opinion of all parties in this House it will be possible to form a road fund which can be utilized for the development of roads, especially village roads. I hope the hon. Finance Member will set apart at least a crore of rupees for that purpose."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Madam, Deputy President, when Mr. Ramachandra Reddi put down this cut motion I wondered what he meant by road development fund. Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that there is no such thing as road development fund in Europe. As a matter of fact the roads committee itself says that the road development fund is not necessary in this country. From the speeches I see what he is referring to is the rural development fund and not mere road fund. I know hon. Members opposite and behind are very keen on the question of rural development fund ; and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu suggests that the whole sum of two crores in the grant should be granted to constitute this fund. And I am afraid that will not be possible. (A voice : Why not ? Is it your money ?) It is not a question of your money or my money. You are to consider how the different wants of different people are to be satisfied. And after all road communications are not the only things that are going to benefit the people. At the same time I admit that good roads are very important, especially in bringing the villages together, take for example the rural surgical centre ; these rural surgical centres will not be of much use unless there are communications, so that people can come to the centre ; or the person in charge of the centre may go out to the places round it. The same thing

applies to the question of concentration of higher elementary schools in a particular locality of a taluk. Thus I quite understand the importance of rural communications: and people have suggested the formation of a rural development fund, so that should any lapses occur they may not go to the provincial budget but to the rural development fund. As I said more than once the lapses have not gone into the general renewals. What has happened is that more than one district have not been able to utilize the money allotted to them. And in the Nellore District Board there are lapses. (A voice: Mr. Ramachandra Reddi is not responsible for it.) (Laughter.)

"I cannot say who is responsible. This Board got as their share a lakh and eighteen thousand rupees last year. This year we have given these lapsed grants to boards who are able to take it; and both Chittoor and Tinnevelly have got such amounts. I hope other district boards also will be equally alert. Thus we have very little to constitute this rural development fund. As I have said I cannot really commit myself to give two crores or even one crore or even a definite sum for the simple reason that the whole provision will have to be gone into by myself in conjunction with the hon. the Finance Member, so that a definite policy might be formulated. As soon as a settlement is arrived at with the local self-government advisory committee with regard to this rural development fund I shall see that a substantial move forward is made on this question of rural communication."

1 p.m.

* Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Madam, I am sorry to say that the reply of the hon. the Chief Minister in regard to this question is, as usual, unsatisfactory. He said that it was a question which would have to be considered from the point of view of finance in consultation with the hon. the Finance Member. The question of rural uplift and the communications in the villages has been engaging the attention of this House not now for the first time, but all through the life of this Council. I can say that in the matter of the improvement of rural parts of the country the opinion of the whole House is more or less unanimous. Even as he was observing, the hon. the Chief Minister knows that even the Members behind his back who have been supporting him in other matters, when it comes to the question of improvement of the lot of villagers, they will be found to be against him. When such is the case, I do not see why, in view of the fact that the cut has been given notice of for such a long time, he did not consult the hon. the Finance Member, bring up this matter before the Cabinet if necessary and come to some conclusion and intimate to the House that they are going to constitute a rural development fund with such and such an amount and that they are going to come before this House for a supplementary demand in the near future.

"With regard to the system that is now followed about the giving of these grants at the last moment without really understanding the time when they will be able to spend the grants that is the real cause for so many lapses. It is the want of time for spending these amounts within the financial year that is responsible. Even in the matter of the distribution of these grants, no particular care is being taken to see that grants are given to the boards that are in a position to carry out the works for the amounts granted. If hon. Members like the hon. Member for Chittoor were to ask in this House for larger grants and impress upon the hon. the Chief Minister, he will be getting those amounts; but there are many cases where the presidents of district boards cannot undertake the work on account of their financial position, and

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there are many district boards which, apart from their finances, are not in a position to develop these village communications. And in the matter of making these grants the Government ought to have taken proper care to see that the case of villages in which communications are not attended to by the boards on account of want of their own finances, is taken into consideration first and adequate provision made for them. With regard to the problem of improving village communications, and other matters, such as education, sanitation and economic condition of villages, it will be admitted by all that such an important item of expenditure ought to be taken up by the Government as one of their first duties. It is deplorable that they should be neglected for such a long time and that after an administration of about 150 years many villages cannot have any communication for about six or seven months in the year, is highly deplorable. It is no wonder that many executive officers find it impossible to go to many of these villages and even visit the country parts. It will be impossible to go there because even the ordinary country cart track is not available for traffic for some of these villages. And the plight of these villages can only be imagined when they are cut-off from all outside civilization for about eight months in the year. Under these circumstances, the hon. the Chief Minister should assure the House that he is in earnest in this matter, that he has already convinced his colleagues in the Cabinet, that he has induced the hon. the Finance Member to devote if not the whole, at least half, of the amounts that are now lying in his hands for this purpose. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will give us more definite information with regard to the matter of the amount that will be provided for this object, as he knows that the wish of his own colleagues is for making the amount as big as possible."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"Madam, Deputy President, I should very much like that this House examined the implications of the hon. the Chief Minister's reply. All that he has said amounts to this. There have been grants which have lapsed. The Government has been willing to allow those lapsed grants to be treated as grants made afresh. To-day we are proposing to have what is called a rural development fund, and in it we shall put these funds. What has been carried on as a policy for sometime we shall legalise by calling it with a different name. If that is any satisfaction to this House we may well be satisfied. But the hon. the Chief Minister did not quite realize the import of the suggestion that was made and the pleading that was put for the allocation of the two crores of rupees that now form the balances for the development of rural areas. He has very little to do with the villages really and therefore probably he does not realize the exact difficulties of our people. I had a very sad experience when I was working during the cholera season. There is a big populous village within seven miles of Nandyal that is well-equipped for purposes of medical relief. We had undertaken to help these villagers by going to them, examining such of them as were available at the time and giving them relief to the extent to which it was possible for an itinerant party to give relief. We started out, and there was a heavy downpour of rain. The motor could not move, the jutka could not move and there was no road and no proper communication. The people were lying quite helpless and no help could be rendered to any of them. That is the situation that arises in these villages. And during epidemics, more especially, there is the gravest trouble and the people of the villages suffer most. And therefore before any measure of amelioration is thought of, it appears essential that communications should be put in a better condition.

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And for that purpose a vigorous policy has to be pursued. A let alone policy, a policy that relies upon what has hitherto merely happened is not enough for the purpose of satisfying the rural needs in our country. A definite step forward has to be taken and if the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government believes in himself, it is up to him to stand up and say, as he should have said, that he would do his best to wring money out of the Finance Member. I know there would be many difficulties and that is due to the system of Government which our friends have agreed to work. Therefore difficulties should not have stood in their way to the extent to which they might have stood in the way of people who did not understand their own position before they took it up. It is open to the hon. the Minister to put back all the money that has been taken out of the rural areas into those rural areas alone. It cannot be contended that the excess of money that is now lying with the Government has come out of any other source except from the ordinary cultivator. In this country it is the rural area that supports every one up to the administrator or the legislator or the trader, the capitalistic magnate or the Minister sitting on the Treasury bench. Even the income-tax that the Governors of Provinces pay comes out of the rural areas. Nothing is produced, nothing material is produced."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"The Provincial Governments take no income-tax out of the rural areas."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"I am afraid my hon. Friend the Finance Member administers income-tax as an agent of the Government of India, and a portion of the income-tax comes into his treasury also."

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"We are not agents to the Government of India in income-tax matters now."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—"Whatever it is, I was mentioning this fact that even income-tax, even that centralized revenue comes from the lowliest of the rural population and therefore it is but right that what has been taken out of the rural population should be returned to it for a purpose which is most essential for the development of rural areas. When we raise the question of water-supply, the reply is 'there is no finance'. When we raise the question of communications the answer is 'there is no finance'. When we raise the question of medical aid, the answer is 'there is no finance'. Therefore the sum total of the effect of administration of this country appears to be that whatever money may be in the hands of the Government it should always be spent at the sweet will and pleasure of the bureaucrats that administer the country and the Ministers who co-operate with them, but not for the interests of the rural areas that really produced this money. Time has come when the hon. Minister should carefully ponder over the question, and understand the significance of what he himself has stated. He has stated that there is a necessity but all the same he comes forward and states that he cannot undertake to get either two crores or one crore or any substantial amount for the matter of that. He was not prepared to say what he has in his mind as to the possibilities of getting a portion of that money which is with the Government for purposes of rural emancipation. It is all very well to talk of high sounding names. To tell us that he is thinking of a rural development fund is merely to tell us that he has coined a phrase for things that already exist. It does not mean either the infusion of a new spirit or a departure in policy. What this Council asks is whether the hon. Minister is prepared to depart from the

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usual routine of his policy and work up a new line, whether he is courageous enough to stand up for the rights of the rural areas and allocate funds for the rural areas as against other interests, and whether he is able to influence the Government to do all that he considers necessary for the rural areas. Without giving us answers to questions raised here, he has merely given us the skeleton of a scheme that he desires the Government to adopt. Beyond that, no satisfaction has been given to this House in regard to this cut. Therefore I have great pleasure, Madam, Deputy President, in supporting this cut motion."

1-15 p.m.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Madam, Deputy President, this subject is one of the tender annuals that is year after year placed before this House. Loud speeches are made that the subject would be carefully considered and yet the subject is carelessly brushed aside. Every one in this House is interested in rural reconstruction especially in village communications. This reminds me, Madam, of a small couplet which I was quoting for a different purpose sometime ago: A mathematics professor when ill, wanted a dose of medicine for him to sleep. A dose was given him the previous night, and in the next morning, a student asked the professor how he felt the previous night. The professor replied: 'The medicine I had, but sleep I had none'. It had all its effects but the desired one. Even so, we have listened very carefully to the very interesting speech of the hon. the Chief Minister. He is full of sympathy for these villagers. He is always willing to help them. Last year, this day, we heard almost the same sympathetic assurances from the lips of the Minister then in charge of this subject. All these years the troubles of these villagers are still there. From what I know of the Finance Member's activities before he became an occupant of the Treasury Bench I have no doubt of his willingness to co-operate with the hon. Minister if the Minister is really earnest in this matter of giving relief to villages. I have personal experience of the amount of interest the hon. Finance Member used to take in these matters. Therefore, the whole blame, I regret to have to say, lies at the doors solely and entirely of my hon. Friend the Chief Minister. He himself confessed that he had not yet thought about it, and that there was yet time. There are only a few months more, but nobody knows what the womb of the future has in store for him or for me. We may not be here. Some of us at least may be here. He may not be there to answer. (Hear, hear.) Three years have gone by and we are now in the last days of this Ministry. I request that those whom it may concern will take this matter in hand with the amount of earnestness which it really deserves.

"I shall not reiterate the arguments. Every one is fully aware of the troubles the villagers are put to, especially when there is no road communication to go from place to place. Various villages are not connected even by a single road to the chief town of the taluk and for eight months in the year as our leaders put it, they have to wade through water or through the mire. People have to go for relief to courts of law, for relief in the hospitals, or for other amenities of life in towns and for that they have now to wade through water. The only conveyance available to them is the old-fashioned double-bullock carts which when passing along the ill-maintained roads get into the deep ruts and are stuck up. It is very difficult for these carts to be lifted out of the ruts. That is the miserable condition of the roads in the villages, especially in the deltaic taluks. Everyone knows this, but no one

is worried about it. It cannot be said that there is no money now and that nobody is aware of these things. Everyone knows these things. What is lacking is earnestness in bringing about an improvement. If only this subject is taken earnestly, I am sure that the necessary amount for this purpose will be forthcoming. I hope the hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will take on hand this subject and give it sympathetic consideration at a very early date."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Madam, I would like to add one or two remarks to this debate. I am afraid the District Board Presidents are blamed without understanding the situation. The contributions made by the Government are not made regularly and consequently the boards are not sure whether the Government would make any contribution. As a rule, grants are made at the fag end of the year and the boards are not therefore able to utilize them before the end of the year. If the contributions be regular and the boards are sure of their coming every year, I think they will have the required establishment ready for carrying out improvements in the village road communications and spending the amount allotted to them within the official year. I know, as a matter of fact, that most of the taluk boards have got estimates ready when they make application to the district boards and the Government. But as the grants are irregularly made and not in time, they are not able to spend the allotment within the year. Hence the lapses which the hon. the Chief Minister complains of.

" Another point I wish to urge on this occasion is that if the village roads are kept in good condition, there will be less of rural tyranny. In far off villages which are not easily accessible to higher officials—the officers give a wide berth to them and do not go to those places at all—you hear of tyranny by village officials. Also on account of this inaccessibility there is this illicit arrack-making and other unlawful doings. So long as Government do not take steps to improve the village communications, these things will go on. In this respect I do not think the Chief Minister is such a big sinner as he is supposed to be. It was said by my friend, Mr. Anjaneyulu that he has no interest in the improvement of rural communications and that he does not make earnest attempts for improving them. I do not agree with him. I think the hon. the Chief Minister is as earnest as anybody else as he is himself a villager as most of us are. My hon. The Finance Member is rather tightfisted. (Laughter.) He would not give money. He refuses money even to give us Stationary Magistrates in the place of the few Sarishtadar-Magistrates we have in some districts. Therefore I would blame the hon. the Finance Member and not the Chief Minister for not giving us enough money for the improvement of the rural communication. The Chief Minister might have pleaded for more funds and the hon. the Finance Member might not have agreed. (A voice : Why not he resign ?) The hon. the Finance Member before he came into this House used to be sympathetic. But as Finance Member he has become a different man. (Laughter.) I can bear personal testimony to this fact. He was the Settlement Officer in the Cuddapah district. His settlement rates were equitable and just to the ryots and his name is still remembered by the people with gratitude. All subsequent settlements in North Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput were attended with inequitable enhancement of revenue giving room for undue and continued hardship to the ryots. I know therefore that he is an officer endowed with sympathetic understanding and I only blame him as a hard-hearted Finance

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Member for not giving money for urgent rural needs. I am sure the hon. the Chief Minister, young and energetic as he is, will fight with the Finance Member if necessary and get more money for rural communications."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I think it might be almost discourteous to the House if I did not say a few words on this motion from the financial point of view. It might indeed have been difficult to say anything even if the debate had confined itself to the wording of the resolution which in itself is solely concerned with rural communications; it is still more difficult to do so now on account of the fact that the discussion has ranged over a much wider field, both financial and administrative, and has more than once diverged into the much wider subject of what is called a rural development fund. Although the hon. Member from Chittoor was content to put down the improvement of village communications as the first duty of the Government, the list of the first duties of the State was not thereby exhausted because, other hon. Members came forward in turn to say that some other service was the first duty of the Government and so they went on until the hon. Member from Anantapur, Mr. Kesava Pillai suggested, I think, that the improvement of the pay of sarishtadar-magistrates (laughter) was the first duty of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai :—"Madam, may I submit that what I referred to was the abolition of the sarishtadar-magistrates and the employment of stationary magistrates?"

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I quoted that simply as an example of the difficulties with which the Finance Member or the Finance Minister of to-morrow is or will be faced in dealing with a general resolution or motion of this kind. But of course it is exceedingly useful that opinions and suggestions should be ventilated in this way on an important subject of this kind on the floor of this House. If it is not open to me to give as much satisfaction to some of those who have spoken as I should like, might I remind the House that we have not yet quite finished the discussion of the budget for 1929-30 and that what I am really being invited to do is to frame the budget for 1930-31? One thing at a time, Madam, is my motto. But I may say that when we have got through the discussion of the budget of 1929-30, and the Finance Department have been able to inform my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister of the sums which are available to him as a result of the discussion for distribution in this respect, I shall be able to proceed to the task of considering how to utilize such resources as it seems to me will be available later on? I am afraid, however, Madam, that it is not open to me to take such a plunge into the dark as to forecast here and to-day what the history of the next twelve months will be. I have already disowned or disclaimed any possibility for fore-seeing what exceptional items of expenditure the Government may have to face during the period in which the budget we have been discussing will operate. But I should like, if possible, to contribute a few general observations to the discussions."

The hon. the Deputy President :—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at half past two."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. T. E Moir :—"Mr. President, when the House adjourned for lunch, I was proceeding to offer a few general observations on the motion which is now under discussion. In the first place, I would express my

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entire agreement with some hon. Members who spoke on this question, and without imputing blame to Government it is a fact that communications in this Presidency are not in a satisfactory condition.

"Nor can I pretend that even if Government had much larger resources to devote to communications it could put them all in a proper condition?

"But whether the constitution of a road fund is a remedy for that is a matter which I think requires very careful consideration.

"Reference was made by one hon. Member to the fact that such a road fund existed in Great Britain. But so far as I am aware when financial difficulties arose it served as a convenient hen-roost for Chancellors of the Exchequer to raid for general purposes. Now assuming such fund to exist in this Presidency, I do not know whether my successor or successors would be able to resist a temptation, which has been too much for the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain. And when I make these remarks I am not claiming a higher standard of virtue in such matters than my successor or successors may possess. It is merely that I do not see any likelihood of the temptation being put before myself.

"Now, there is one point of importance as regards the road fund in Great Britain, namely, it is constituted out of certain specific taxes imposed on traffic for the purpose of constituting this fund. It is not, I think, a road fund constituted by setting apart general revenues as a special fund. It is, so far as I know now, the result of special taxation upon traffic. Even that I may say has failed to protect it entirely, and much less protection would be available to any fund which was constituted from general revenues, apart from the fact that no Government or Legislative Council could in such matters bind its successor. The general revenues of the province are at the disposal of the Legislative Council year after year. And of course I may add that merely to constitute a fund does not in itself provide an additional rupee of revenue. There are already various special measures of taxation which are imposed on traffic, such as toll fees, licence fees, registration fees. It is a possible subject for investigation to what extent that taxation is actually utilized for the service of communications.

"Again one hon. Member, I think the hon. Member from Chittoor, complained that whereas in the Punjab grants were given to the extent of two-thirds of the cost of the roads in this Presidency only 50 per cent was given. Now, of course, I can understand that any local board which is only concerned with its own needs would welcome an addition to the grants it gets. But clearly, when one board gets a two-thirds grant, that again does not increase the funds available and it means that some other local body must go with less for the total fixed amount is distributed in the proportions of two-thirds then it is clear that if the total divisible sum remains the same some local boards will get preference and others must go without.

"One hon. Member suggested that such a fund would be a means of helping the poorer boards.

"I am afraid, Sir, my hon. Colleague, the Chief Minister for Education, might not support that suggestion, because if I remember rightly, only one or two days ago, he protested against any such principle being adopted in respect of education, and he expressed his preference for treating all alike irrespective of the question whether one board is richer or poorer than others.

Obviously, that is an issue which has to be considered in respect of roads as much as in respect of education or any other service. But quite apart from these financial considerations, there are in this matter certain administrative issues which, I think, it would be a very good thing if we were to consider and explore. Now, for my own part, while I am not in a position to give the House any assurance that we can increase the sums which we have been providing year after year for communications—, surely I am right in urging that our expenditure should be with reference to a definite system or policy. My impression is that it is a very haphazard policy which we are at present following. It depends a good deal on the amounts we have to provide for major schemes ; it depends on the extent to which in one district as compared with another, village panchayats have been formed, and it depends on the capacity for organization shown by the villagers themselves or by the boards on which they are represented. That is another point which, I think, may very well be examined and considered, whether we cannot improve the system under which these allotments are made.

"There is another very important point, on which for my own part I have no information but which, I think, may be investigated. We have after all been spending considerable sums for the last 4 or 5 years on village communications. Are the communications which have been provided out of those sums, being maintained ? It is no use to construct a village road and then allow it in a few years to revert to its original condition. Are local boards providing against that ?

2-45 p.m.

"That is another matter, I think, which might well be investigated. It is perfectly true that, as far as roads are concerned, village roads seem at present to be the most popular cry and to claim most attention. Personally I have no wish to decry the utility of village roads and I have myself suffered many times on account of the bad condition of such roads which one hon. Member Mr. Harisarvottama Rao I think, so eloquently described. In the rainy season I have more than once been held up for several days and unable to move owing to their condition. But surely we ought to retain some sense of proportion as between various classes of roads, whether village, district, or trunk roads. For example, if I were a farmer who has frequently to visit a market six miles away, one mile over a village road and five miles over a taluk or district board road, I think I should prefer to have the five miles of taluk or district board roads in proper condition rather than the one mile village road.

"But the real question with reference to this debate is whether we can do anything now and, before considering the expenditure of more money, I would suggest that we should first ask whether local boards can spend what they have been allotted in the budget for the coming year. There are, I know, complaints that local boards are unable to spend the money allotted to them not owing to their incapacity but because of the late distribution of grants. That is, of course, an issue which presidents of district boards should fight out with the hon. the Chief Minister. But, as far as the current year is concerned, I asked if the figures could be supplied and I find that out of a grant of 7½ lakhs, Rs. 5,60,000 which were due for reallotment out of the unutilized balance were reallotted on the 5th May. It might of course be possible to make such reallotment even earlier provided the district boards concerned supply the necessary information on which reallotment is made as soon as possible after the beginning of the financial year. The allotment for

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new works, roughly two lakhs of rupees, was carried out and communicated to the local boards on the 5th of July. Here again I do not think there is much to complain of but it might be possible to effect some improvement. I have no doubt that my hon. Colleague the Chief Minister will consider whether this can be done. I can only hope that, as a result of the interest stimulated by this discussion, any measures taken by my hon. Colleague to give earlier information to the local boards as to the amount placed at their disposal will induce them to show better progress in the coming year.

"But the general discussion has ranged over a much wider and larger sphere than that of a purely simple road fund. Many references have been made to what has been generally termed rural development, a phrase which would include not only roads but various other activities of local bodies such as water-supply, sanitation, and so on. One hon. Member, I think, also referred to the question of education: but from the financial point of view may I point out that a fund implies continuity. It implies financial resources from which it is constantly recouped. I have, I am afraid, no suggestion to make now as to how we could approach the task of constituting a fund on that basis. Obviously it is impossible to constitute a fund out of a chance windfall. That might to a small extent be done by utilizing a certain sum of money to form what is called an endowment fund which means the investment of a certain sum of money the proceeds of which would be ear-marked for a specific purpose. But even on the most generous computation the proceeds of such an investment in this province would only be a few lakhs and it would be a most questionable expedient to invest a small sum of money to produce a few lakhs of rupees for such various purposes. So far as I know, that is not the idea at the back of the minds of the hon. Members who have spoken. They are under the impression that there is a sum available not required for any other purpose which can be utilized for certain specific items, whether it be roads or schools or wells or sanitation or whatever happens to commend itself to the Legislative Council. Whether any unanimity would be arrived at as to which of these various items should be given priority I am, of course, unable to say; but I doubt if the consideration of that problem is really advanced by suggesting that a certain sum of money should be set apart as a fund. It is quite possible that next year we may be in a position to undertake some special expenditure in respect of services of the kind which may commend itself to the Legislative Council and to expend such sums by placing it at the disposal of the local bodies though in view of the diversity of opinions expressed, clearly there will be a contest as to priority. But I may ask what are the actual facts. We have without a fund been able during the last few years to spend much larger sums than ever before on services which concern rural development and I have not the slightest doubt that such sums as are at our disposal next year, when existing commitments have been met, will mainly go to such services. But the utilization of such surplus, whether it be a crore or less, and its allocation is not advanced, so far as I can see at present, by constituting a road fund or any other fund quite apart from the financial implications of that term. I myself regard certain items connected with rural development with special interest as far as it is open to a Finance Member to do so. I may mention the provision of water-supply, the provision of communications and the provision of elementary education. But it is not possible for me to say now what sums will actually be available, nor will it rest with me to determine how the sum that may become available

shall be allocated for distribution. I am concerned, however, that expenditure on these items should be carried out with reference to a definite policy and I understand that the hon. the Chief Minister who is largely interested in this problem is contemplating the holding of a conference to consider these matters to which he has been good enough to invite me to attend. I can only say that I shall be very glad to do so and that I shall approach the discussion with as keen a desire for the advancement of those objects which have been referred to and pressed upon our attention by hon. Members of this House as any other member of the conference."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" This is a very simple matter. The only question before the House is whether the rural population can have any portion of the money that can be spared now. Of course as the hon. the Finance Member has stated, the discussion on this question has ranged over the whole question of rural reconstruction. Anyhow the idea seems to be to get money for the improvement of roads. But the hon. the Finance Member says: 'True we have got money; but then there may be some famine next year and the monsoon may fail and am I not to keep this money for that contingency'. He also says " where is the guarantee that, even if the Government grant some moneys, you would maintain those roads." So, he raises so many questions. The hon. the Finance Member took three-fourths of an hour to point out to this House the various difficulties and he also said that he was ready to attend any conference which might be summoned by the hon. the Chief Minister. Of course I must confess that his speech is an able address. This Government, though it poses itself as the trustee of the masses, always stands in opposition to the improvement of the condition of the masses. The policy of the Government is something like that of a miser who thinks that he must hoard his money even by starving his children.

3 p.m.

" There may be famine to-morrow; I cannot understand an argument like that. The hon. the Finance Member asked what would become of this province if a famine would occur. The hon. the Finance Member took care to pay a sum of two crores towards the debt due from this province. If that unfortunate situation overtakes the whole of this province next year, we certainly borrow the required amount and tide over the trouble. Now something should be done to these poor people. The question is, whether these roads can be maintained hereafter, supposing money is given now. If money is allotted for new roads, that amount which is usually spent on new roads year after year will be spent for repairs of old roads. The attitude of this Government is this; if the Justice party supports the Government against all other parties in the House, then they are very good fellows. If they make any substantial proposal for rural reconstruction, they are very bad fellows. The Government will use their votes so long as they are helpful to them. If they make any proposals, as we are doing on this side of the House, they will not be accepted by the Government.

" One point is always forgotten by this Government; they forget that the money belongs to the tax-payer; that is the initial blunder that is committed by this Government; as soon as money is paid, the Government think that it is their own money and they can spend it as they like. As I pointed out more than once, money is spent on towns on a very liberal scale. It is also forgotten that the tax-payer does not get any benefit. It is true that some money is spent for rural purposes. That amount is not enough; that is the

opinion of not only one party but of all parties of this House, including my hon. Friend, the Chief Minister. He also feels that something more should be done. But it is apparent that he is not a free man in this respect. So, the hon. the Finance Member says that, if the Chief Minister comes to him with a proper application at the proper time, he would consider the matter sympathetically. The hon. the Finance Member does not think that the hon. the Chief Minister is responsible to this House, that he is not so free as the hon. the Finance Member to defy the wishes of every party in this House, that he has to make concessions and do something in matters of this kind. The opinion of this House on this matter is unanimous. The hon. the Finance Member feels that the Chief Minister is not definite in his proposals. This is no compliment to the hon. the Chief Minister. But we cannot blame the latter; I do not want to say one word against him; this is perhaps a situation created by the present constitution; there are only three Ministers in the Cabinet. There are four other gentlemen who do not care for anybody's opinion except for their pay and their loyalty to each other. This is not a party question at all. All parties say that they want more money for the rural areas. We want money for having roads and for looking after sanitation of the rural areas. Another objection raised is, how much money can be spent on this matter. The idea of the hon. the Finance Member appears to be, supposing we give a sum of six or seven lakhs of rupees as interest on endowment fund, what will be the use; he seems to think that no bread is better than having a little bread. If we have six lakhs of rupees every year, we can do something more. The hon. Member himself admitted that he had been to the Ceded districts and that he suffered very much for want of roads. If this privilege is cut off, the rural population will suffer very much. I therefore support this motion. I hope that all the parties will vote for this motion and strengthen the hands of the hon. the Chief Minister. This motion is not one of no-confidence. I entirely support the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is 'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 74,72,600 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 100'."

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
16. ,, P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,
18. Mr K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
24. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
25. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
26. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
27. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
28. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
29. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
30. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.
31. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo,

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Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Muhammad Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
25. Mr. K. Krishnan.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
28. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
29. Mr. C. E. Wood.
30. ,, F. E. James.
31. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
34. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
35. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
36. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
37. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
38. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 31. Noes 38.

The motion was lost.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move

'*To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 74,72,600 *for Grants-in-aid by Rs.* 100 '.

" My object is to discuss the policy of the Government in regard to (*a*) larger grants to trunk roads and second-class roads ; (*b*) additions to trunk roads ; and (*c*) larger grants to village roads and distribution of the same.

" So far as this question is concerned, trunk roads are taken over by the Government and as such they are maintained as a State concern. Therefore the whole cost has to be paid by the State. With regard to second-class roads also, half the cost has to be borne by the Government. This question was raised and fully discussed in connection with financial relations that should exist between the State and the local bodies by the Financial Relations Committee. At page 11 of the report this is how they begin :—' The construction and repair of the great highways of commerce, of the military and pilgrim routes have always been the concern of the State. As early as 1856 the Madras Government decided that trunk roads and certain district roads should be made and kept up at the cost of the State. Later, when, in the course of the discussion of the Local Funds Bill of 1872, complaint was made that it was unjust to throw the maintenance of trunk roads on local funds, the member in charge (Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot) assured the Legislative Council that the immediate object of the Bill was merely to provide additional funds for the construction of cheap roads which should connect villages with district roads. '

" The policy of the Government has been that the maintenance of trunk roads and main roads is a State concern and if the local boards collect cesses, it is more for the purpose of constructing cheap roads to connect villages with district roads. That policy was given up subsequently possibly owing to the then financial position of the State. For some years the financial help of the State was withdrawn, and the whole expenditure was met from local funds. Subsequently, in the year 1929-30 the Government

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recognized their duty to maintain these trunk roads and gave a grant of about 16 lakhs of rupees. This question was considered by this Committee and they say in paragraph 65 of the report:—" A grant equivalent to the whole cost of maintenance of such roads should be made to the local body concerned. The Government have already issued orders accepting such a liability for trunk roads in both local board and municipal areas. We consider that these principles are sound. The grant has been rightly placed on an expenditure basis, and the maximum limit Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 is under present conditions, necessary for enforcing economy as well as efficiency in maintenance. The maximum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 may, however, be enhanced in the case of localities where the maintenance of roads is specially costly.'

3-15 p.m.

" So that the principle laid down by the Report was that the total cost of the maintenance of trunk roads should be met by the State, and having regard to the state of finance at the time, they fixed a maximum of Rs. 500 and they also recognized that where the cost of maintaining the roads is heavy the extra cost must be met by the State. Owing to the state of finance in 1919, a sum of 16 lakhs was allowed at a maximum flat rate of Rs. 500 per district board and a sum of Rs. 1,000 in the case of municipalities. The actual cost of maintaining these roads is however more, because there are places where the actual cost has gone to something like Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mile while the actual amount given is only Rs. 500. I find from the Administration Report for 1926-27 the actual total cost of maintenance of the trunk roads was 17·53 lakhs, while the amount actually given was 15·22 lakhs, so that 2·31 lakhs had been spent from out of the resources of the district boards who have been asked to maintain these roads. Even to maintain these roads in the state in which they are, the local boards have been asked to spend more than 2 lakhs. So far as the roads are concerned, I am thankful to the hon. the Finance Member when he said that the roads are now not in as satisfactory a condition as they should be. The Road Board has distinctly pronounced that most of these roads are not in as efficient a condition as they ought to be, especially when motor traffic and bus traffic is growing for the convenience of the people, so that the cost of the maintenance of these roads are bound to increase in course of time. Every year in the Administration Reports, we find remarks of the Collectors and Superintending Engineers that the roads are not in a satisfactory condition. That is the position so far as the trunk roads are concerned. There was a committee of the Road Board which was constituted in 1921 and they met some time in 1922, I believe. Later on in 1926 the question of adding these trunk roads was considered.

" It was considered at that time that the extra amount that would be required by adding more trunk roads would cost two lakhs more to the district boards and owing to the financial position the question was dropped and the question was eventually turned down in 1926 evidently on the ground that the question was being considered by the Jayakar Committee. Sir, the Jayakar Committee Report had been published and we would certainly soon have the orders of the Government of India on that point. I am only pressing on the Government, that the extra expenditure which is now incurred by the local boards from out of their funds must be morally and legally made good by the Government. If that amount is met by Government, to that extent the local boards will find the where-withal to

attain the real purpose for which they are constituted, that is for the convenience of the villages, not only for the purpose of village communications but also to make sanitary improvements, thereby the Government will be doing their duty by enabling the local boards to expand their activities in regard to the other important services.

"The second point is in regard to second-class roads. The expenditure which the Government should contribute towards these second-class roads was discussed by the Financial Relations Committee and they came to the conclusion that Government should bear an equivalent amount towards the sole cost of the maintenance of these roads. In paragraph 71 of their report they recommend :

'We recommend (i) that the grant for this class of roads should be equivalent to one-half of the expenditure on maintenance actually incurred, provided that where half the average expenditure in a district exceeds Rs. 200 a mile the grant should be limited to that amount, and (ii) that the present 14 lakhs grant-in-aid of general resources—which now amounts to 17·128 lakhs—should be distributed as a grant for second-class district roads in local board areas.'

"Therefore, that cost of maintenance of the second-class roads by the local boards will come to Rs. 400, the Government paying Rs. 200 and the local boards the other Rs. 200. The Financial Relations Committee have stated :

'We shall not therefore be wide of the mark if we estimate the total mileage of second-class district roads at 12,000. The grant for 12,000 miles at Rs. 200 a mile will amount to Rs. 24 lakhs, which is 6·72 lakhs more than the amount of the 14 lakhs grant.'

"What is given for second-class roads is 16·90 or 17 lakhs in round figures and if half the grant that is estimated by the Financial Relations Committee is given it will be seven lakhs more which they will have to pay. It will mean that for trunk roads the Government have to pay two lakhs more and for second-class roads seven lakhs more, in all nine lakhs."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The grant has to be put to vote at 3-25 p.m."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"I have nothing more to add except to say that the Minister will accept the motion."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, in seconding this cut motion I wish to say that in January 1928 a resolution was passed to the effect that the amounts given to the District Boards of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah had to be given to them to help them to maintain second-class roads. In answer to that resolution the hon. Chief Minister stated that he would consider the resolution favourably and hitherto I do not see any action has been taken on that matter. I think it is only an example of the need for greater grants."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I am afraid I have not got very much time to reply to the points detailed at length by my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. But, as far as I can see, with regard to these trunk roads, it will be impossible to commit ourselves to more expenditure than at present, because when the Government of India make available to us the funds according to the Report of the Road Development Committee, such funds as are made available will certainly be devoted to trunk roads. In any case, perhaps some more funds will be found which will be available for second-class roads and if some money is realized from the

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taxes which the Government of India propose to raise extra for these trunk roads, perhaps what we are able to release on account of the trunk roads may be applied to the second-class roads. Beyond that, I am afraid, I cannot go at present."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao demanded a poll and the House divided thus:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
18. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
22. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
23. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
24. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
25. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
26. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
27. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
28. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
29. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
30. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
31. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
32. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
33. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
34. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
19. ,, J. Bheemayya.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
23. Zamindar of Singampatti.
24. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
29. ,, W. P. A. Soundarpaandia Nadar.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. Mr. C. E. Wood.
33. ,, F. E. James.
34. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
35. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
38. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
39. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
40. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
41. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
42. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
43. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
44. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.
45. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
46. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 34. Noes 46.

The motion was lost.

The demand was then put to the House and adopted, and the grant made.

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DEMAND XXXI—CIVIL WORKS (TRANSFERRED).

3-30 p.m.

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move,

'*that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 146·07 *lakhs for Civil Works—Transferred—under Demand XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred*' ".

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I rise, Sir, to move,

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 1,45,28,000 *for Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers be reduced by a sum of s.* 100.'

" To discuss the policy of Government. Public Works expenditure, Sir, is almost entirely unremunerative and in view of the fact that money is required for so many purposes of expenditure, I think the time has come for the Government to examine the policy of the department with reference to the question of the construction and maintenance of public buildings. The hon. the Finance Member in presenting the budget for 1929-30 visualised the fact that while our revenues showed no signs of any considerable expansion the expenditure has been gradually going up, and he contemplated the future, considering large demands for expenditure, almost with dismay. If we examine, Sir, the budget provisions for the various departments of Government, such a scrutiny lends strength to the conviction—Members of both sides of this House will agree—that the present expenditure on some departments is inadequate, while possibly there are certain other services where it is possible to reduce the expenditure. The building programme of Government is with reference firstly to the construction of new buildings taking the place of rented buildings, secondly to replace old buildings and thirdly for new schemes which may come about on account of causes like the bifurcation of the Godavari district.

At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.

"It is not my intention, Madam, to have it understood that the Government should not construct any buildings at all. That is not my intention at all. I think everybody will admit that there are certain classes of buildings which it is necessary for Government to construct when the necessity for such construction arises but my main reason in raising the debate is because I believe firstly that the construction and the maintenance of many classes of buildings have come about as a result of what I may call accidents. Various departments come to the conclusion that they require certain buildings. Of course the Public Works Department merely acts as the agency for putting up those buildings. The only case where the question of expenditure of the buildings is at all considered by the collective Government is when the thing is considered in Cabinet. Even then—it may not be a secret I am revealing—my experience is that nobody cares except the Finance Member and the Member for whose department the building is proposed. The other Members of the Government do not care to bother themselves with the question. By means of this motion I merely want to urge that the whole policy underlying the construction of buildings should be gone into by Government or if possible be referred to a committee of this House. I think it is possible—and I am going to argue the question—that the present expenditure on Civil Works—Transferred, could be reduced. If we look at the budget provisions under this head for a series of years, during the pre-war period, during

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the war period and during the post-war period, we find that in the pre-war period the expenditure on buildings started to increase. When the war came the Public Works budget had to be cut down severely but if we look at the budget provision made during the post-war period we find again the old phenomenon of the expenditure going up steadily. It must be obvious that on a venture like the construction of new buildings for officers, quarters or for other purposes the expenditure on construction is entirely unremunerative and I think all parties of this House will welcome any proposal that might tend to help Government to secure a policy that might on one side tend to reduce the ever-recurring expenditure and also enable the Government to look for methods by which they could reduce expenditure and enjoy almost the same convenience as they enjoy by the present budget expenditure. At present practically all work is done under departmental supervision either directly by departmental work or by work that is supervised almost in every detail by the officers of the Public Works Department. The practice of employing large contracting firms for carrying out of works was started about four or five years ago and I believe I am right in saying that this practice is now extending. While it was rather difficult four or five years ago to get responsible firms to tender for works of the Public Works Department, I believe I am right in saying that it is now far more easy. I believe that in the current year there are some large works that have been taken up by large contracting firms. But the point I wish to urge is that it is no use employing the slightly altered method of having large contracting firms to execute works without saving expenditure on the establishment. The practice obtaining in other countries of the world in the case of large works is that these contracting firms employ their own expert engineering establishment on the works. The method adopted in this Presidency—as a matter of fact all over India—is that our Government Engineers interfere in everything possible from the very beginning—measurements, preparation of an indefinite series of bills and so on. Secondly I raise the point whether it is necessary that Government in all cases should invest its own capital for construction of buildings and their maintenance also. The expanding programme for construction of buildings means also expanding expenditure both for capital and maintenance. As we go on constructing new buildings the old ones become dilapidated and have got to be renewed again so that the series seems to be never ending. We are committed to an increasing programme of expenditure not merely in the construction and the investment of capital but also we are committed to an increasing programme of expenditure on their maintenance and, as I said, on reconstruction also, so that it seems to me, Madam, it is not worth while examining suggestions to get over this difficulty of having to face the ever-increasing expenditure on public works. I might drop a suggestion which might be considered by Government and that is this. I know from experience that there are many places where private enterprise will be willing to come out and invest capital. There are many places where private people would be willing to put up buildings for residences provided Government give them some sort of guarantee that the buildings will be occupied for a long period. I do not see why except in the case of the highest class of buildings that require the highest class of technical skill some such principle could not be adopted in the case of very many first, second or third class buildings. I should think there are many places in this Presidency where private enterprise will be prepared to invest capital for the construction of

buildings of this class. And then there is another point that I should like to bring to the notice of this House. We have at present Government Engineers. We have side by side other engineers in practically all districts; the local boards have engineering establishments and there is besides a similar establishment under the Minor Irrigation Department. At present, although the cadre of District Board Engineers has been provincialized these two agencies are working under different bodies. But at the same time it will not be a matter of very great difficulty to come to some sort of arrangement by means of which it will be possible to co-ordinate these two services and if some such scheme is possible, a good deal of expenditure not merely on the establishment but on travelling allowances could be saved, for these two different sets of people are travelling over the same ground. If there is some sort of co-ordination, it cannot be a matter of very great difficulty for either of these bodies to do a considerable amount of work that both are doing at present. In view of these reasons I think it is time that the Government examined the whole policy in this matter with a view firstly to devise the most economical agency for the construction of the buildings and even before they come to a decision on this matter, I should urge the Government to come to a decision once and for all as to the classes and numbers of each class of buildings that they are going to construct. I do not think that any estimate has yet been made of what exactly Government has got to do in the matter of construction of public buildings and within what number of years.

3-45 p.m. "It seems to me that the Government are now following a haphazard policy. There is no programme extending for, say a period of twenty or thirty years. The present policy is to send the demands to the departments concerned and it is accepted or rejected according to the state of the finances. We have to meet an ever-increasing expenditure with regard to the construction and maintenance of buildings. I urge for this reason that it is absolutely necessary that expenditure on unproductive departments and unproductive ventures should be kept down at a minimum; and every possible avenue for reducing the capital expenditure, as well as maintenance should be examined. I should be glad if the hon. Minister took the House into his confidence and try to arrive at some sort of definite policy in getting expenditure on civil works reduced to the minimum, the minimum in the matter of capital expenditure and on recurring charges for buildings and establishments. I do not wish to be misunderstood in moving this motion. I do not move this motion as one of censure against Government. If I have spoken at all it is with a view to place before the House my views on this matter. I hope some of the suggestions I have made will be duly considered by Government."

* Mr. C. E. Wood :—"I beg to second this resolution (opposition laughters). True! It may seem strange that I should be joining hands with the hon. Member on the opposite side of the House, and particularly so as until quite a few months ago he was one of those who was so deeply saturated with the traditions of the department that its criticism would have been impossible to him; but to-day he cast off his attachment and no longer do we hear the old cry of 'hands off the Public Works Department.'

"My object in supporting this motion is to make reference to that portion of the hon. the Finance Member's Budget speech in which he pointed out that the Public Works Department had been unable in 1928–29 to spend their allotment by no less than 40 lakhs of rupees and the hon. Member

gave certain reasons why this under-spending had occurred, the chief reason being delays to works. My hon. friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar has referred to one or two reasons responsible for these delays but it seems to me that though this hon. Member was recently in the Public Works Department himself and latterly a minister he has not taken the trouble to study recommendations already made by committees of enquiry relating to these delays. One hon. Member suggested the appointment of a committee. Of what use will that be when there are in existence recommendations, made after careful study and enquiry, which have not been given effect to? My own view is that it is Government rather than the Public Works Department itself which should bear a large part of the blame for the unsatisfactory state of affairs which exists. I ask Government what has been done to carry out the recommendations of the Public Works Reorganization Committee of 1917 and the Public Works Enquiry Committee of 1923? It seems most likely that these reports have been carefully filed, so carefully indeed that it is difficult nowadays to find a copy!

"I will refer to the main factors of delay found by the 1923 Committee.

"The first factor is 'Absence of programme' and on page 4, paragraph 13 of the report, the following remarks appear:—

'All officers of the department have insisted—and on this point the Committee are in agreement with them—that the absence of a programme of works is one of the most material handicaps from which the officers of the department suffer. It is not improbable that it is the existence of this state of affairs that prevents arrangements being made to secure contractors and to collect materials in sufficient time to enable works to be commenced and completed without delay. So long therefore as this handicap continues,—a handicap for which the executive officers of the department are not themselves responsible,—it is unreasonable to expect that pronounced improvements can be made. The Committee therefore recommend that in the case of new works, the time both of commencement and of completion should be fixed and that the amount that is to be allotted for each financial year should be specified before the work is commenced. If this procedure is adopted in the case of new works, the Engineers and contractors of the department will be aware that the suspension of a work in progress will not, under all ordinary circumstances, take place and will be in a position to continue the intensive execution of work.'

"This is a matter for the Minister rather than the department and I ask what Government have done.

"The second factor is constant alteration by administrative departments, and this is referred to on page 6, paragraph 24 of the report, which says:—

'Officers of the Public Works Department should be authorized to refuse to consider suggestions for alterations unless they are themselves satisfied that they are unnecessary or will not prove a source of delay. These remarks apply particularly to alterations demanded by an administrative department after construction has been commenced.'

"What has Government done to rectify this? To-day I believe the trouble exists quite as much as, if not more than, in 1923. Think of the waste of the time of officers in these circumstances and how disheartening it must be. All is ready for starting on a building and an administrative officer steps in and demands alterations. Think of the cost of re-designing, re-drawing and re-estimating and the waste of time! No wonder that the Public Works Department is 40 lakhs behind-hand in its programme! But the chief factor, in my opinion, which prevents the department from showing any elasticity and responding promptly to increased demands upon it is the absence of outside agency to supplement its own efforts. On pages 20 and 21 of this report the following remarks occur:—

'At present the number of regular contractors and contracting firms available in India for the execution of public works is very limited but we recommend that the policy of Government should be directed to the encouragement of the growth of such a class. With the growth

of the system it will be possible to secure the employment by contractors of qualified engineers, who will relieve the Government staff of their present executive duties and render necessary the maintenance of only a small inspecting staff, with a permanent clerk of works on each large work or group of works. The existence of the present large subordinate supervising establishment deters reliable firms from tendering for Government works, and even if its status is improved as recommended by us, it is in itself an effective bar to the employment of qualified engineers by contractors.'

"Now what has the department done to encourage contractors? True it has modified the contract forms, K-1, K-2 and the lump sum contract, to make the conditions more attractive and a great step forward has been taken recently in the decision to secure quantity surveyors who will place contractors in a position to know exactly the extent of the work which they propose to undertake, but the department must visualize further than this because the trouble lies with the fact that contractors do not like working directly under Public Works supervising officers. There are various reasons but the main one is the delays occasioned. The contractor is a man to whom time is money, whereas to the salaried supervising officer time is nothing and naturally one cannot be dependent upon the other.

"What is the solution? In my humble opinion the only solution is the delegation by Government of more of its duties to outside agency. I refer to Consulting Engineers and Architects. I will however leave civil works alone and refer only to buildings. What would be the procedure if Government employed independent Consulting Architects? They would ask these Architects for designs; once they had been accepted the Architects would get out drawings, quantities and estimates and, in conjunction with Government, call for tenders. On submission of tenders the contractors would be chosen by Government and the Consulting Architect in co-operation. But the main point is that the contractors would work under the supervision of the Architect and not under that of the department.

"Here we would have the contractor and the Architect, to both of whom 'time is money', endeavouring to push on with the work and to build up a reputation for good and efficient work in order that their services may be required again. Think of the number of operations saved to the department and the elasticity which this would give to them, enabling them to cope with increased programmes without enlargement of staff. I do not suggest that they should give out all their work in this way, but one thing is essential that they should do so regularly in order to support these outside agencies and encourage the creation of more of such agencies. It may be said that these agencies do not exist. They never will exist so long as delays to their work can be occasioned by the supervision of subordinates of a salaried department which cannot realize the importance of time to such people. Once fair opportunities are given I feel sure that independent civil engineers, architects and contractors will appear. The next question is whether these professions and trades are suitable for young Indians of culture and intelligence and I say 'yes! None more so!'

4 p.m.

"Most hon. Members will know of Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee of Bengal—the head of one of the largest engineering and industrial firms in Bengal and a man who is held in the very greatest respect by Indians and Europeans alike for his fine character and ability; a man also who has been of great value to Government on many occasions. Sir Rajendranath started as a small contractor and is to-day a capitalist with vast experience.

"This is the class which India needs to-day for the development of its commerce and industry, and I believe that possibilities exist in the Public Works Department for encouraging the creation of such a class and giving scope for genius and initiative.

"It is for the department to make up its mind to hand over entirely to outside agencies a considerable part of the work which to-day is hampering the normal activities of the department."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, I am very glad to associate myself with this motion, and I never thought that a motion like this would be moved by an experienced gentleman like my hon. Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. I have carefully listened to the speech of my hon. Friend Mr. Wood, but I could not understand whether he was criticising the Mover or whether he was supporting his motion. He took up only one matter, that is, giving these contracts to other bodies instead of doing it departmentally. That is the only subject dealt with by my hon. Friend Mr. Wood. Of course, he is an expert in that matter and he has got considerable experience and interest to speak about the matter very enthusiastically. He even quoted the opinions given by a committee previously appointed. I am not able to fully support an attitude like that. I am not for giving away all these contracts to outside bodies and make it more expensive for these works to be executed. Now, one thing which was very prominently put by the hon. the Mover is 'why should so much money be wasted on these buildings? Why should they not be satisfied with a lesser expenditure? And if you want to build at all, why not have a programme for about 20 years or 30 years?' It is true that certain departments do want buildings, for instance, the Police. We cannot ask the Police people to spread themselves over the city with one constable here and another constable at another place a mile or two off. I can quite realize it. I can also realize the necessity for buildings for superintendents, inspectors and that sort of people because we want to have a body like that together. We can also understand having some buildings for the Registration department. We want to keep these records safe from catching fire and well protected. But I cannot understand having buildings for every official with a high salary. As has been stated by the hon. the Mover, crores and crores have been invested in buildings and very little remains for other ameliorative work. When I put a question, the Government replied that they were realizing one per cent and odd from these buildings. Perhaps if we take the repairs into consideration, even that won't be realized. You will see, Mr. President, that the expenditure under this head is going up very much and there is no stopping anywhere ; it looks like that. For 1927–28 it was only 143 lakhs, but for the next year 1928–29 it went up to 181 lakhs, and for this year (1929–30), it is about 240 lakhs. We have got any amount of money spare why should the same be spent in this department for these buildings. But for other and better purposes, they always are pleading inability to meet the expenditure. What is the sort of expenditure they are meeting? You will see there are separate details given in this book for all sorts of things. They want very costly buildings, structures that would tumble down on account of their own weight. Such buildings they always propose and build. If anybody has got any doubt with regard to this matter I would ask him to look just at the building they are now building for the Small Cause Court within the

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compound of the High Court. The total effect of that building when completed would be that they would have to put up lights even during the day time. That is the nature of buildings produced at a very high cost. The building is being built, and the effect is you have darkness inside the whole buildings. Sometimes, when buildings are really required, they do not desire to observe economy. I will give some instances : the Kistna Central Deputy Tahsildar's office at Nuzvid, for which Rs. 82,000 are required; that is only a very small sum. There is another scheme, namely, the construction of a Revenue Divisional office at Nuzvid at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Another item is construction of a combined Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's office at Conjeeveram at a cost of Rs. 50,000. There are many more which I need not mention. There is no limit to these. The most funny portion of it is this. They want to construct buildings for officers at places like Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Chidambaram and other places where the officers can easily secure houses for themselves. There is no meaning in building residential quarters for district judges and sometimes for sub-judges and officers like those who can always get a building in the place for rent. As suggested by the hon. Mover, other people also would build for these officers provided a guarantee is given. This Government do not seem to desire to have less costly buildings constructed at a cheap rate. They want some costly buildings for these officers and the latter feel inconvenience in having to pay ten per cent of their pay as rent. That is no good for them. Officers may not like a building constructed by the Government and their being compelled to live in it. I know at least one instance at Polavaram. They have a building there constructed at a very high cost. The Divisional officer is supposed to live there and he has to pay Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. But he never lives there. He quietly lives in the village proper, and he does not want to live in the Government building at all because the surroundings do not suit him. Therefore this waste ought to be prevented at least in places where buildings can be secured. In such cases where no buildings can be secured we have to satisfy ourselves with a building requiring smaller expenditure. But Government may say 'we are helpless in these matters. We are guided by the Chief Engineer.' But they must give directions to the Chief Engineer that he should not go on with the construction of buildings which are so costly. As it is, unless something is done in this mattter as the hon. Mover put it, we do not know where these matters would end. Think what would be the cost of maintenance itself? This year the cost of maintenance is put at a small figure of Rs. 14·99 lakhs. We also find from the figures that nearly 17 lakhs or 18 lakhs are provided for repairs alone. Then the establishment is costing a good bit. Perhaps the idea of the Government is to impress the tourists and strangers with the idea that this country is very wealthy. Otherwise there is no purpose in having these costly buildings. Look at this Law College. Even in those days when England was poor, I do not think they had got buildings of that high value. In a poor country like this, there is no need of wasting money at this rate on these buildings. If it is the intention to impress the American tourists or other strangers with an idea of the wealth of this country on account of these costly buildings, I think it is a failure because after seeing the emaciated creatures inhabiting the country, they will certainly know what straits the people are reduced to on account of this high expenditure. As my hon. Friend put it, it is bound to show up more prominently the poverty of the country. But unfortunately all these buildings are thrust upon my poor

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friend the Development Minister who has nothing to do with the departments. What has he got to do with the Forest department or the Police department or any other department? He is given a portfolio which seems to be too heavy for him and he is asked to reply to all these criticisms. I am afraid he would simply say that these matters would be considered and so on. The responsibility is too heavy for him. If a proper man who knows these things is available in the Ministry, they would not offer this portfolio to him. He may make proposals against the policy that the Government is following. And naturally the Government will not be interested in any such thing. The policy of the Government should be to cut short very much the expenditure under this head and utilize it for better purposes. Wasting two crores and forty lakhs under this head is no good at all. I cannot agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Wood in giving away these contracts to outside firms. It is better to manage these works departmentally. You can manage it cheaper and much better and you can cut your coat according to your cloth.

" If a contract is given, you will be forced to pay the whole amount whether it succeeds or fails. For instance in the Mettur project, they shifted the dam after some experience. All these troubles would arise." -15 p.m.

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to make a few observations with regard to the questions raised by the Mover and seconder. My friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar spoke of the absence of a programme. It is unnecessary for me to stress that point, for this is admitted by the Finance Member himself in his speech when he presented the budget. Things are done in a haphazard fashion and large sums of money are being spent on works which are unremunerative. My friend Mr. Swami went too far when he stated that we should not spend money on costly buildings for Judges and Magistrates, that buildings should be put up for them in order to make them really independent, not under any kind of obligation to landholders. My friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti asks whether they must have these costly buildings. I am in favour not of costly buildings, but decent ones ; but the principle should not be carried too far, as providing buildings for excise inspectors, registrars and District Educational Officers, that is, for all kinds of gazetted officers. There should be some limit. That is the first observation I should like to make.

" Secondly, my hon. friend Mr. Wood referred to the costly schemes like Mettur project. It is unnecessary for me to stress that point, because we have the sorry, sad illustration of this in the case of the Mettur project where the plans were altered and the estimates revised, the latter naturally mounting very high with excess fresh revision. Then, Sir, my friend spoke at some length of giving over to private agencies large works. Mr. Wood also recommended this policy and he hoped that in course of time it would be possible to find in this country large engineering works run by private agencies. Now, that is an ideal. But as matters stand, I think that even those works that have to be done by contractors under the supervision of the department are far from satisfactory. I for one am sceptical of the possibility of these contractors being able to put up large buildings according to the estimates given to them. The Public Works Department have scheduled rates and those rates take into consideration certainly the market rates, be it for cement or steel or any other material. The market rates are there. The estimates are based on scheduled rates which again are based on market rates. Here comes the problem ; how is it possible for a contractor to take up the work, 20 or 30 per cent below the estimate of the Public Works Department.

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One principle underlying the policy of the department is to accept the lowest tender. The contractor has to draw the money from the bank ; he must have remuneration for his work, for supervision and thirdly and with regard to the market rates he must have some kind of concession to avoid loss. My friend says they are putting up buildings faster and thus they are enabled to make profits. I, for one, fail to understand how they can realize profits, or how the buildings put up can be strong, or consist of good material. Therefore, this question of letting out works on contract is a thing which I will not support. My friend is a professional man and has a great deal of professional experience, but a layman's view in these matters should also be taken into consideration, especially when it is a question of contractors offering to take up work 20 or 30 per cent below the Government estimate. The policy adopted by the Public Works Department of giving these works to the one offering the lowest tender is certainly mystifying. We have seen buildings collapsing suddenly, like a portion of the Public Works Department Secretariat. With regard to contract works entrusted to big firms I should therefore sound a note of alarm.

"With regard to the department changing its mind after the work had been let on contract, with regard to the alterations made by it, I have nothing to say. Such capricious conduct should be discouraged. I am surprised at the extreme views put forward by hon. Members of this House. All that I contend for and all that the Members here must contend for is that large sums of money should not be spent on these unremunerative works, and I should class many of these costly buildings put up for officers under this category. I will not go to the length of saying that Judges and others should not have buildings. But to maintain that every officer or inspector should be provided with accommodation at Government cost will increase the work of the department, the responsibility of the department, its task of maintaining and repairing works of this kind will certainly absorb all the energies of all the officers of the department and they will have hardly time for any other and really productive work."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Madam, Deputy President, I charge this department with extravagance. They have not got a policy of their own. It is one of the departments on which lakhs and lakhs are wasted, and I would show some examples which would convince the House of the utter extravagance of this department. First, my friend Mr. Swami said that whatever necessity there may be for putting up buildings, both for offices and for the residences of officers, the amount of money that is spent is altogether disproportionate to the finances of the country. That is one aspect of it. The second is there are a number of buildings which are absolutely unnecessary in the interests of the public administration and yet you find this Government spending large sums of money on them, when they have not enough money to spend on the vital necessities of this Presidency. It is a fact in which all parties are agreed that one day or other—I believe that day will come sooner than later—this Presidency will attain actual prohibition. That such is the goal there is no dispute ; it might be in 10 years or 20 years, but all are agreed that it must come. Even if we cannot attain it in 20 years, we are sure to attain it within 50 years. When such is the case, what use there would be in putting up buildings for Excise officers and offices. Yet we see year after year provision is being made for Excise officers. That is one instance of extravagance on the part of the Government.

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" Another instance is this. It is a fact that in this Presidency serious attempts are made, and it is the goal of many in this Council as well as outside, to see that one day this province is divided into more than one. There is a serious agitation over it and it is a very live issue and the Government have to decide that question in the near future. When such is the case where is the necessity for multiplying buildings in the metropolis. I am pretty sure Madras is not going to be the headquarters of all the provinces then. I do not think that it would even be the headquarters of the Tamil Province. Then take the example of the Small Cause Court buildings. A sum of 6 lakhs is provided for it. It may be put up in the High Court buildings as is done now and there is no necessity for this extravagant expenditure. Again take the example of the building that is now to be provided for office of the Director of Public Instruction. If this province is divided into two, there would be a number of buildings available for offices and officers.

(At this stage the hon. the President took the chair.)

" Again, take the question of reorganization of the Police service. Many of us have been feeling that there is absolutely no justification to have a number of intermediary officers, such as the Circle Inspectors and the Deputy Superintendents of Police. It is hoped that a time will come when one or other of these will go. When that question has not been decided, where is the necessity for putting up buildings for all these people. There are a number of instances I can point where unnecessary expenditure of large sums of money is being incurred."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu :—" On a point of order, there is no quorum in the House. There are only 27 Members."

The division bell was rung and a few more Members came in.

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" When such is the case, especially when the finances are so tight, when this Government is not able to spend money on useful schemes, I charge the Government with utter recklessness in this matter of spending money on these buildings.

" Coming to the question of providing residences for the officers, there again I say it is absolutely unnecessary to have spent so much money on them.

4-30 p.m.

" I am not one of those who say that provision should not be made at all for building quarters for officers. In some places we know that it is difficult for officers to find proper residences and no objection could be taken for quarters being built there. But even then, Madam, Deputy President, the rent charged does not bear any proportion to the cost of the building occupied. I believe that it would not be more than 2 or 3 per cent of the outlay on the building. It ought to be possible to charge a higher rent and make the buildings pay if not made remunerative. When the officers are paid decent salaries why should they not pay proper rent for the buildings they occupy.

" Another thing is that these buildings very often do not seem to cost more than half the amount shown as spent on them. In the district of Cuddapah a residence has been built for a district officer at a cost of Rupees 69,000. I do not think it appears to cost really more than half that amount. And now, what will it fetch in the shape of rent ; I am sure it will not be more than two or three per cent of this Rs. 69,000.

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"Now, though these buildings cost so much, are they at least artistic? Not at all. I am very sorry that most of our buildings built by the Public Works Departments are not at all artistic. Artistic beauty is a thing which has to be borne in mind in constructing buildings at such huge cost.

"With regard to the point raised by Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar, I wish to say that I am at one with him. The standard rates fixed by the Public Works Department are much higher than what a private contractor would ordinarily charge. This should be looked into. Private enterprise is a thing which has to be encouraged in the construction of at least small buildings and I request that facilities should be given in this respect.

"Madam, in this connexion I wish to say that I am one of those who charge the department with corruption. I believe that in the lower strata, if not in the higher strata of the Public Works Department, there is corruption. That is the reason why these buildings cost more. This should be enquired into.

"One other matter I wish to bring to the notice of the House is this: I am told, Sir, that an attempt is made to use cement flooring instead of the stone flooring in the buildings as was the practice hitherto. Everyone who knows the value and the beauty of the Cuddapah stones would agree with me when I say that this substitution is uneconomical and inartistic. Further, as it is likely to destroy a flourishing industry of the province, it has to be strongly condemned. I trust that instructions will be issued by the Minister to see that Cuddapah slabs are not substituted by cement slabs. With these words I again repeat the charge that in this department the Government is not really doing its duty to this country and that it is spending a lot of money on buildings most of which I believe in the course of a few years would become absolutely useless."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Sir, the popular opinion of this department is that it is a Public Waste Department and not Public Works Department. About corruption I do not wish to say anything except that the Government should exercise more vigilance on this the greatest spending department.

"There is one point on which I have some criticism to make and that is this: Sir, in these days of greatly increased vehicular traffic the roads need even greater attention than hitherto. But even the trunk roads are not kept in good condition. Take for instance the road from Mangalore to Mysore by way of Bantwal."

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"We are now discussing Demand XXXI."

* The hon. the President :—"Are trunk road grants included in this item?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—"Trunk road grants are in Demand XXX, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member has lost the chance of speaking on trunk roads. We shall have to leave alone the trunk roads now."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"So far as the buildings are concerned . . ."

* The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member has come to buildings." (Laughter.)

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"So far as buildings are concerned, I really am not aware what architectural and engineering standards are there in this Presidency. Buildings are constructed without an eye to their architectural beauty. I cannot find any Public Works building in South Kanara with even a pretention to architectural beauty. Secondly, the buildings are very imperfect and defective. In the district court buildings in South Kanara there is a grand dais for the District Judge to sit up and one for the jurors also. But beyond that there is nothing worth mentioning. There is no proper accommodation for jurors. The pleaders have got a small room which is always overcrowded. There is no room to move about or read or do anything of the kind. So far as the witnesses are concerned they have to content themselves with squatting in an old dilapidated shed. In almost all the cutcheries and courts there is no properly constructed urinal at all. Somehow or other Madras people are content to live in these conditions. To my mind, in this matter, they are living in primitive times. Here in the Secretariat it was only after I drew attention to this defect the Government began to above. There was no proper urinal for the clerks. I do not know how they were managing. (Laughter.) They had hitherto put up with all sorts of inconveniences and to run to the beach to answer the calls of nature. I am told now that better arrangements have been made and they have now got some of these comforts. I hope that before long flushing system will be introduced in the urinals.

"Now let us go to the mufassal. Take the Collector's Office. There are so many offices located in one building called the Collector's Office and here the Bench Court is also held. There is hardly a decent public urinal. There is some vacant ground given to them and it is stinking everywhere. My hon. Friend Mr. Souter has experience of this in Mangalore. I believe the same is the case in other parts of Presidency he has been to. (Laughter.) (Mr. Souter : 'I do not know.') That shows how our Collectors are indifferent (loud laughter) to the needs of the people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is the occasion for the hon. Member to refer to the Executive Engineers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Our Collectors and District Judges ought to know the needs for the people."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will be in order if he refers to the conduct of the District Collectors and District Judges in the corresponding demand, Land Revenue and Justice. Here we are only concerned with Executive Engineers."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Because Executive Engineers are expected to do something for the amenities of their subordinates. 4-45 p.m.

"I do hope that these defects will be remedied.

"I need not dwell much upon the needs of the jurors and assessors. It is a fundamental principle that the jurors and assessors should be given some respect. I hope the hon. the Law Member should see that the Public Works Department does justice to us. With these few words I support the cut motion."

* The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"I was rather surprised to hear from the mover of this motion who is a retired Engineer himself criticizing the policy of the Government. I may say, Sir, that Government

undertake the construction of buildings of their own for their officers and other institutions such as hospitals, schools and colleges only when suitable private buildings are not available.

"The construction of residential buildings is undertaken only

"(i) when it is the recognized duty or established custom of the Government to provide quarters at Government expense;

"(ii) when it is necessary on public grounds for the officer to reside on or close to, the premises in which his duties have to be performed such as jail, a police station, a school, a factory, etc.;

"(iii) when it is necessary to provide residences in parts of the country where no civil station or cantonment exists and where a lengthened term of residence would render camp accommodation unsuitable, e.g., buildings along lines of roads or canals, for the housing of officials employed on their construction or maintenance;

"(iv) when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Government that suitable house accommodation for officers whose appointments are permanent in respect of locality is not available in a civil station or cantonment already in existence, or is available only under circumstances which will be likely to place such officers in an undesirable position in relation to house proprietors.

"In such circumstances new construction is resorted to only when the alternative of getting suitable private houses on lease is not feasible or is not economical in the long run. When the purchase or new construction of a residence is decided on the Government generally see that the cost thereof is kept as low as possible. At the same time it is also seen that the scale of accommodation supplied is appropriate to the status of the officer for whom the residence is intended.

"One-tenth of the officer's pay is deducted as rent for the house constructed for his occupation.

"With regard to one instance referred to in Pallavaram, whether the officer occupies the bungalow or not 10 per cent of his pay is deducted towards rent for the bungalow and the Government are not losers thereby.

"The works carried out by the Public Works Department are executed either (i) departmentally or (ii) by private agency on the contract system.

"Departmental execution is confined under the rules in the Madras Public Works Department Code to works not costing more than Rs. 10,000 and are generally undertaken only in cases where no reliable contractors are available or where, for other reasons, it is found more economical to carry out the works departmentally than to employ private agency.

"The second method of execution adopted by the Public Works Department is the contract system. Under the Madras Public Works Department Code tenders should invariably be invited for works costing more than Rs. 10,000. There is also a rule that the tenders should be invited in the most open manner possible by publication in the Gazettes and in the local papers and that usually the lowest tender should be accepted, unless there is some objection to the capacity of the tenderer, in which case the most suitable tender should be accepted. There are three kinds of contract in use in the Public Works Department—the piece-work agreement, the schedule contract and the lump sum contract.

"The policy of Government in recent years is to encourage the use of the lump sum and schedule contract systems. With this object they have

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ordered the submission of half-yearly progress reports of all the works given on contract in the previous half-year and in the reviews thereof the Government exhort the Chief Engineer to a more widespread use of the systems.

"Sir, as a matter of fact there is no extravagance in the department for the past few years. Mr. Wood pointed out that with regard to the Public Works Department the recommendations of the Public Works Department Enquiry Committee had not been given effect to. I may say that the main recommendation of the committee with regard to lump sum contract has been given effect to and action is being taken. He said that consulting architects are available and they may be asked to undertake the work of the Government. If it is found advantageous to employ private architects, the Government will be glad to avail themselves of their services.

"In our Presidency we have got one establishment both for irrigation work and civil works. If the building work is entrusted to a consulting architect firm we may have to keep two establishments.

"One other thing that the ex-Minister referred to was that Government had no policy in regard to their expenditure. I am very sorry that my hon. Friend has perhaps forgotten all about the Finance Committee. All the estimates are placed before the Finance Committee and it is only when the Finance Committee has approved of them they are taken before the Council. Important works of an urgent nature are provided for in the budget. The Cabinet alone is not responsible for that but the Finance Committee also is responsible for that. With these few words I move that the Government be granted the sum asked for in this grant."

The motion was put and lost.

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXII—PENSIONS.

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move

> '*that Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 54·79 *lakhs under Demand XXXII—Pensions.*'

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND XXXIII—STATIONERY.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

> *that Government be granted a sum not exceeding* 18·97 *lakhs under Demand XXXIII—Stationery (for Reserved Departments) and Printing.*' "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" I beg to move

> '*that the allotment of* Rs. 8,61,200 *for Government Presses be reduced by* Rs. 100.'

" I want to move this motion with a view to discuss the affairs in the Government Press. The affairs in the Government Press are far too serious to ignore. The Superintendent is becoming more and more an autocrat than an administrator. I would therefore request that a non-official committee be appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Government Press. I therefore move this cut motion."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg to second this motion. I want just to say one word and that is that the Superintendent is allowed to dismiss his subordinates and there is no appeal for them."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am in a very difficult situation on account of the fact that nothing has been said by the mover in moving his cut motion and also by seconder. The only thing that the hon. the Mover has stated is that the Superintendent has been giving a lot of trouble to the employees. For the benefit of this House I may say that the Superintendent of the Government Press referred to by my hon. Friends is no longer the present Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Mr. Green and he has inaugurated a policy of great sympathy to the employees. I have come across a great number of employees in the Government Press and they have all told me that their interests are absolutely safe in his hands."

The cut motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
2. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
7. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
8. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
9. Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. K. V. R Swami.
11. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
12. ,, K. R. Karant.
13. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
14. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
15. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
16. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
17. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
18. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
19. Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
20. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
21. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
22. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
10. ,, Hilton Brown.
11. ,, H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, V. Ch. John.
17. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
18. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
20. ,, A. B. Shetty.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Zamindar of Singampatti.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad.
28. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, K. Krishnan.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
33. ,, C. E. Wood.
34. ,, W. O. Wright.
35. ,, F. E, James.
36. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
37. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
38. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
39. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. Zamindar of Kallikota.
41. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
42. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
43. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
44. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
45. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
46. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
47. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
48. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
49. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Noes—cont.

50. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
51. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
52. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
53. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
54. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
55. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
56. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
4. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.
5. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
6. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
7. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes 22. Noes 56. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the demand to the House; the question is 'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 18·97 lakhs under Demand XXXIII. Stationery and Printing'."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

5 p.m.

As the time allotted for the discussion of Budget demands had expired the hon. the President then put the outstanding demands to the vote of the House.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is 'that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3·04 lakhs under Demand XXXIV. Stationery (for Transferred Departments)'."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 32·38 lakhs under Demand XXXV. Agency Tracts'."

The demand was put to vote and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that 'Government be granted a sum not exceeding a sum of Rs. 5·17 lakhs under Demand XXXVI. Expenditure in England other than Stores'."

The demand was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded by the hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. ,, Hilton Brown.
10. ,, H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
24. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

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Ayes—cont

28. Mr. K. Krishnan.
29. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
30. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Venkiah.
33. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
34. Mr. C. E. Wood.
35. ,, W. O. Wright.
36. ,, F. E. James.
37. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
38. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson.
40. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
42. ,, G. R. Premayya.
43. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
44. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
45. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
46. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
48. Mr. C. Gopala Menon.
49. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
50. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
51. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
3. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. ,, S. Satyamurti.
6. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
7. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
8. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
9. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib.
11. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
12. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
13. ,, K. R. Karant.
14. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
18. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
19. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
20. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
21. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
22. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
4. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
5. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
6. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
7. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
8. ,, Abdul Razack Sahib.
9. ,, Khadir Mohidin Sahib.
10. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
11. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
12. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
13. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

While poll was being taken Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao rose in favour of the motion, and sat down afterwards.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members may change their mind. " (Laughter)

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : —" No, Sir, I did not change my mind."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Hon. Members may correct their mistakes."

Ayes 51. Noes 22. Neutral 13.

The demand was carried and the grant made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that ' Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 67·04 lakhs under Demand XXXVII. Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments '. "

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now wait till His Excellency comes and prorogues the Council."

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III

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S PROROGATION ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor on arrival at the Council Chamber addressed the Council as follows :— 5-15 p.m.

"Mr. President and Members of the Legislative Council: As I stand here in this Council Chamber for the last time, my thoughts go back to an August morning 4½ years ago when I first stood here and as Governor opened the session of the Council then in existence. Those have been four eventful years, Gentlemen, and though there may have been disappointments, we have some cause for satisfaction also. In those days the finances of the Presidency were straitened and to add to our troubles certain districts had been visited by disastrous floods. Since then, I am glad to say, agricultural conditions have been generally more favourable and there has been a very great improvement in our finances.

"In 1923-24, the total revenue of the Madras Presidency was 1,677 lakhs and the expenditure excluding the Provincial contribution of 348 lakhs was 1,322 lakhs respectively. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1929-30 are 1,792 lakhs and 1,808 lakhs. The main feature of the intervening period is the reduction in the Provincial contribution of 348 lakhs. The reduction began in 1925-26 when 126 lakhs were remitted and was completed in 1927-28 when the whole 348 lakhs were remitted. This has resulted in an increase in the effective income of the Presidency from 1,329 lakhs in 1923-24 to an estimated amount of 1,792 lakhs in 1929-30. This large increase in effective revenue has permitted of a considerable increase in expenditure from 1,322 lakhs to 1,808 lakhs an increase of no less than 486 lakhs or very nearly 37 per cent of the income in 1923-24. This increased expenditure has been mainly on the nation-building departments, particularly, Education with a 114 lakhs increase, Medical and Public Health 92 lakhs, Irrigation 46 lakhs, Agriculture and Industries 24 lakhs and Grants-in-aid to local bodies for roads and bridges 27 lakhs.

"It is a matter for satisfaction that the last agricultural season has again, generally speaking, proved favourable. Apart from some anxiety in September in respect of one or two districts the south-west monsoon was fair, while the north-east monsoon gave good rains throughout the Presidency. In October floods caused some loss of life and property and considerable damage to communications in Vizagapatam and East Godavari, but prompt steps were taken to assist those affected and to restore communications. The crops of the present harvest have been good except in one or two limited and isolated tracts. These favourable conditions are reflected in the budget in connexion with which the Legislative Council has just completed its labours. If anticipations are realized, revenue receipts for the current year will for the first time approximate to the 18 crores limit and, if all goes well in the coming fasli, it is hoped that that position will be maintained in 1929-30. As a result it has been possible not only to provide considerable sums for the ordinary administrative requirements and expansion of different departments but also to embark upon a number of reorganization schemes of great importance. The Madras Presidency is now mistress in her own financial house and the provincial revenues in their entirety are at her disposal. If however the revenue at our disposal has increased, so has our expenditure: and although it has been possible to do something to meet immediate and

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most urgent requirements, there is still a long road to be travelled before we can claim to be discharging adequately even the elementary functions of a modern State much less satisfy those who permit no financial or practical considerations to circumscribe their theoretical conception of the legitimate sphere of the State's activities.

"The proceedings of this Council and of the previous one which was dissolved in 1926 have not been barren of legislation, and, in particular, Acts constituting two new universities, viz., the Andhra and Annamalai Universities, have been passed. There are still many administrative difficulties which hamper the progress of the former of these two universities, but it is my fervent hope that the time is not far distant when that university will take its proper place in the field of education in this Presidency. The Annamalai University Act has only recently been passed, but my Government are making every effort to bring the University into proper working order at the earliest possible date. Also amongst the most important of the measures passed was the Malabar Tenancy Bill. It will, I hope, be possible to solve all the difficulties to which that measure has given rise and thereby satisfy all the many conflicting interests concerned.

"My Government have, on their part, to record progress in many branches of administration, health propaganda, medical relief, education, sanitation, improvement in communications and expansion in the activities of the agricultural and veterinary departments. Progress has been possible owing to the improvement in our financial position and has been largely due to the energy and whole-hearted enthusiasm of the heads of the various departments and the various officers under them, assisted, I should not omit to say, by the co-operation of many public-spirited gentlemen not only in this House but outside also. We have had in recent years a Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and, so far as our Presidency in particular is concerned, a committee to enquire into the progress of the co-operative movement, a committee to examine the work of the Department of Fisheries and a conference to examine the working of the Textile Section of the Department of Industries. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are engaging the attention not only of the Government of India but of my Government also and we hope to give effect to part of the recommendations in the coming year. The labours of the Committee on Co-operation in this Presidency have enabled us to take stock of the position and to remove defects where they occur and to effect improvements. It is my hope that a movement such as this which is of great potential benefit to the community will continue on a firm and sound basis.

"When in 1924 I first addressed my Legislative Council I alluded to the agreement which had been reached between my Government and the Mysore Darbar regarding the utilization of the surplus waters of the Cauvery; I refer to the Mettur project. That project is now well under way and it will, I hope, not be many years before the people in the districts concerned reap the benefits of this great work which was for so many years a vision of the future but is now becoming an established reality. We are also deeply interested in schemes of hydro-electric development. We have an officer specially appointed to work out such projects and for the present he is confining his attention to the Pykara, the Papanasam and Kolab schemes. It will take a little time yet before these schemes are thoroughly investigated

but a scheme subsidiary to that relating to the Pykara, namely, the Glen Morgan scheme, has already been sanctioned and we hope to have it finished at no distant date.

"You are now saying good-bye, Gentlemen, to the second Governor who has watched your deliberations since the Reformed Council came into operation and at the close of my period here I have seen the Statutory Commission, consisting of Members of the British Parliament, come out to India to enquire into the working of the reformed constitution. In this my farewell address to you I do not propose to deal with questions which have caused much feeling in this country. I cannot however omit to say that the reforms which gave such Councils as this their being were conceived in a spirit of generosity and with a desire to help this great land along a path of upright and progressive Government. The same spirit animates the British people now, and whatever the result of the Commission's deliberations may be, you may be certain that they and the British Parliament are approaching the subject with the utmost good-will and desire to assist you.

"Mr. President, before I conclude, as this is the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing this House, I desire with the indulgence of the Members to say a few words of a purely personal character.

"When I delivered my first speech as Governor to this Council in 1924 I expressed the belief that I should follow the proceedings of your Council with deep interest, the more so perhaps that I had had legislative experience in both Houses of Parliament in England. My prophecy has been fulfilled. In the crowded programme of a Governor's life there has been no item which has interested me more, or made a greater appeal to me, than the Parliamentary debates in this House. I have witnessed the growth of Parliamentary spirit and the creation and maintenance of those traditions which become the pride of older institutions. I see that distinctive atmosphere of dignity and solemnity which clings to the venerable fabrics of older Parliaments beginning to surround your Chamber. Indeed to me it is wonderful how in eight short years this Council has imbibed Parliamentary characteristics which are the outcome of years of Parliamentary Government elsewhere. One offspring of Parliamentary life has still to be developed; indeed, I am not yet sure that it has been born. I refer to what I described in the prorogation speech I made to this Council in 1926 as 'the institution of a real division of parties based upon effective political programme'. (Hear, hear.)

"If this House is to fulfil its purpose of introducing and passing legislative measures of importance dealing with the various needs of the Presidency and the people, it must, I suggest, substitute for the numerous political sections of the present day strong and united parties pledged each and severally to take office and implement their own programme. (Hear, hear.) Only by this means will the necessary legislation be introduced and the House have the means of carrying forward those measures which the Members and their electors desire. It is in the interests of these that I desire to see a rapid development of party Government.

"I am grateful, Mr. President, for the uniform kindness and courtesy I have received from the Presidents and Members of this House. As a Governor I have valued them and as a Parliamentarian I have appreciated the spirit in which they are offered. There are members in this House with

whom I may not agree on many political questions, but that difference of opinion has not, I believe, impaired our personal and friendly relations which I have so much enjoyed. (Hear, hear.)

" It is with feelings of genuine sadness that I bid farewell to Madras. From all classes, creeds and races I have received in my public life loyal and generous support and in my private life genuine kindness and friendship, and I—and may I add Lady Goschen—leave the Presidency deeply in debt to its citizens.

" One sad feature of a Governor's term of office is the number of schemes in all phases of life, political, industrial, engineering, agricultural, medical, which he leaves begun but not completed when his time is over; he can only hope that the days of his retirement will be cheered by the news of their completion. There are those started by my Government in which I have taken deep interest and which I am optimistic enough to believe will reach fruition.

" In taking farewell to-day I can assure you, Mr. President and the Members of the Legislative Council, that I shall not cease in the future to follow with interest the proceedings of your Council and I shall ever pray that God may bestow His blessings on this Council and His guidance on its deliberations so that from them may emerge on the Statute Book measures which will contribute to the moral and material welfare and prosperity of the people and the unity, peace and happiness of the Presidency. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

" I declare the Council prorogued."

IV

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Statement [a] regarding assistance alleged to have been given by the Chingleput District Board to the Self-Respect Conference (vide answers to question No. 1587 answered on 1st March 1929).

2. Statement [b] showing the Resolutions passed by the House Committee during the Second and Third Sessions of the Third Council and the action taken thereon.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 1049 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 1050—1055 infra.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1925 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 928 supra.]

Statement showing the capital and annual cost of each of the stations I, II and III, Nileshwar.

Years.	Pilicode.		Nileshwar II.		Nileshwar III.		Total I, II and III.
	Annual.	Capital.	Annual.	Capital.	Annual.	Capital.	
			II and III stations.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1916-17	85 0 0	816 0 0	..	3,126 0 0	290 0 0	..	4,318 0 0
1917-18	..	..	..	1,223 9 4	6,232 7 4	..	7,456 0 8
April to June 1918	..	..	..	780 2 9	702 2 4	..	} 2,666 0 0
July 1918 to 1919	265 14 5	4 8 4	446 15 0	325 7 6	141 2 4	..	
1919-20	535 3 9	0 2 9	682 7 5	168 5 11	355 6 2	9 5 0	1,755 0 0
1920-21	441 9 9	0 9 3	626 8 0	208 9 6	385 7 6	1,594 13 7	3,258 0 0
1921-22	567 15 11	191 9 1	736 6 6	123 8 8	727 1 4	579 10 11	2,926 0 0
1922-23	764 10 2	370 13 7	824 4 2	612 0 0	1,070 0 8	189 13 4	3,829 0 0
1923-24	1,017 2 0	84 7 8	823 5 4	75 10 9	999 11 3	639 7 8	3,640 0 0
1924-25	1,182 12 5	158 2 6	966 6 8	188 4 5	1,313 9 0	459 13 10	4,269 0 0
1925-26	1,097 8 9	237 10 9	1,260 14 2	299 9 1	1,685 10 9	40 3 8	4,551 0 0
1926-27	1,223 2 1	13 4 6	1,070 4 1	521 10 10	1,086 12 4	61 15 8	3,976 0 0
1927-28	1,417 0 3	772 11 3	1,083 7 2	1,369 6 9	3,891 11 8	0 4 0	8,534 0 0

Statement showing the capital and annual cost of Kasaragod Coconut station between the years 1916—1928.

Years.	Capital outlay. RS.	A.	P.	Working expenses. RS.	A.	P.
1916–17	3,633	5	9	361	5	10
1917–18	3,726	4	4	1,224	6	7
1918–19	1,465	6	9	1,195	9	9
1919–20	1,520	11	2	1,656	0	8
1920–21	5,009	13	2	2,159	12	5
1921–22	617	12	0	3,232	8	9
1922–23	232	15	7	3,238	1	0
1923–24	570	5	2	2,471	5	2
1924–25	151	10	6	2,492	8	0
1925–26	1,018	13	3	2,743	13	9
1926–27	473	9	6	2,561	6	10
1927–28	543	0	2	2,457	10	5
Total ...	18,963	11	4	25,894	9	2

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1931 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 931 supra.]

Statement answering Legislative Council Question No. 2188.

Circle.	District.	Mortality from rinderpest during calendar year 1928.	Inoculation against rinderpest during calendar year 1928. Serum alone method.	Serum simultaneous method.
I	Ganjam	7,951	27,190	821
	Vizagapatam	723		
II	Godavari, East	1,909	12,107	5,897
	Do. West	135		
	Kistna	42		
III	Guntur	78	63,323	3,295
	Kurnool	7,250		
	Bellary	6,834		
	Anantapur	11,512		
IV	Chingleput	4,635	23,992	16,668
	South Arcot	24,517		
	Nellore	250		
	Tanjore	2,444		
V	Coimbatore	2,357	22,857	10,982
	Nilgiris	919		
	Malabar	8,469		
	South Kanara	830		
VI	Trichinopoly	3,037	14,979	15,243
	Madura	3,970		
	Ramnad	589		
	Tinnevelly	3,465		
VII	North Arcot	5,822	31,301	4,393
	Salem	4,147		
	Chittoor	1,066		
	Cuddapah	3,779		
Madras Veterinary College.	Madras	18	1,184	63
	Total ..	106,748	196,933	57,362

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Appendix III.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 1978 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 961 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 377, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1929.

The Government have carefully considered the question of the abolition of the office of the Collector of Mettur and have come to the conclusion that in view of the importance of Mettur and of the necessity for proper supervision of the work of the Land Acquisition Officers, the office of the Collector and the Special Revenue Officer should remain until the 13th September next, when the period of the present sanction will expire. The Government consider that in September it may be desirable that the Mettur area should be made a revenue division under the Collector of Coimbatore or the Collector of Salem, and that the supervision of the land acquisition work in the Tanjore district should be otherwise arranged for. The Board of Revenue is requested to submit to the Government proposals on the lines indicated in two months' time.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Pate,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Engineer-in-Chief, Cauvery-Mettur Project.
,, Audit Officer, Mettur.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
,, Finance Department.
,, Public Department.
,, Public Works and Labour Department.
,, Collector of Mettur.

Appendix IV.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 1993 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 969 *supra*.]

Serial number and district.	Place where situated.	Working capital.
		RS.
1. Arcot, North	Ambur	7,800 0 0
2. Do.	Chengam	Not yet started operations.
3. Do.	Sholingur	4,460 0 0
4. Do.	Tiruvannamalai ...	907 0 0
5. Arcot, South	Kallakurichi ...	284 15 0
6. Do.	Kattumannargudi ...	140 0 0
7. Chingleput	Chingleput	870 0 0
8. Do.	Conjeeveram ...	1,25,403 0 0

[27th March 1929

Serial number and districts.	Place where situated.	Working capital.		
		RS.	A.	P.
9. Chingleput	Kilacheri	1,050	0	0
10. Do.	Madurantakam ...	33,060	0	0
11. Coimbatore	Bhavani	Not yet commenced work.		
12. Do.	Coimbatore	26,921	0	0
13. Do.	Kambliampatti ...	69,069	0	0
14. Godavari, East	Alamuru	69,420	0	0
15. Do.	Pithapuram ...	2,080	0	0
16. Kistna	Gudlavalleru ...	2,76,254	0	0
17. Do.	Vadlamannadu ...	15,920	0	0
18. Tanjore	Tanjore	3,458	11	0
19. Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Not yet commenced work.		
20. Trichinopoly	Kulittalai	44,404	10	0

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1995 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 970 supra.]

Statement showing the details of the grants so far disbursed to the General Council of the Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore towards the establishment of a combined hospital and medical college for women.

Details of the buildings, etc., in respect of which the grant was disbursed.	Amount of grant disbursed.
	RS.
Doctor's bungalow and nurses' quarters	44,900
East Ward Block (Ground floor)	1,83,500
Do. (Upper floor)	
Administrative block	
Maternity ward	
Children's block	
Operation block	
Power house	
Electric installations	
Compound wall	
Covered passage and petty supervision	
Cost of land acquisition	48,755
Architect's bill	9,500
Total ...	2,86,655

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1997 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 971 supra.]

Summary of the recommendations made by Sir Norman Walker and Colonel R. A. Needham in regard to the Madras Medical College and the steps taken to give effect to them.

Recommendations or remarks.	Action taken.
1. The period of two academic years allowed for the study of the preliminary sciences is insufficient. The preliminary sciences should be separated from the medical curriculum proper and one academic year should be devoted to Chemistry, Physics and Biology and six terms to Anatomy and Physiology including Bio-chemistry.	1. The preliminary sciences have been separated from the medical curriculum proper. A pre-registration course in Physics, Chemistry and Biology has been introduced. After passing these subjects students are required to spend six terms (two academic years) in Anatomy and Physiology including Bio-chemistry and to pass these subjects before proceeding to the subjects of subsequent years.
2. It is not satisfactory that the lectures and practical work for Physics and Biology should take place in the hall common for both purposes and for both subjects. The Lecturer in Physics is also assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and has no qualified assistant demonstrators.	2. The Physics department has been completely reorganized. Lectures are delivered at the Medical College and practical classes are held in the Presidency College. A whole-time lecturer in Physics and whole-time demonstrators have been appointed.
3. The Third Surgeon, General Hospital, is also the Professor of Biology.	3. A whole-time Professor of Biology has been appointed. He has a building for himself for practical teaching and ample space for lecturing and practical work.
4. The Anatomy Department should be reconstructed and adequately equipped.	4. It is proposed to build a new Hygiene Institute and to remodel the present Hygiene Department so as to make it suitable for the Anatomy Department (including Embryology and Histology).
5. Experimental Physiology and Histology are a part-time charge of the second Physician, General Hospital.	5. A whole-time Professor of Physiology has been appointed.
6. We understand that a new Pathology and Physiology block is to be constructed. This is very necessary as the present accommodation is quite inadequate and the departments have made little progress of late.	6. The construction of a new Pathological Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,68,000 has been sanctioned. This will provide adequate accommodation for the Pathology, Bacteriology and Bio-chemistry departments.
7. There is no Pharmacological department. The Fourth Physician in the General Hospital lectures on Materia Medica.	7. A well-equipped Pharmacological department under a whole-time professor has been established for teaching and demonstration purposes. The Fourth Physician in the General Hospital is now Professor of Medical Therapeutics and shares with the Professor of Pharmacology the work which was previously shown as Materia Medica.
8. The present Professor of Pathology is also Third Physician, General Hospital, and is consequently unable to devote his whole-time to his important subject. The opportunity should be taken when reorganizing the department to relieve him of outside duties.	8. It is proposed to create a whole time Professorship of Pathology from the 1st July 1929.
9. Lectures in Bacteriology are given by the Assistant Director of the Guindy Institute who has numerous duties in connexion with his substantive appointment; the practical classes are taken by his assistant.	9. A whole-time Professor of Bacteriology has been appointed from 1st July 1928. He has under him an Assistant Professor and a whole-time demonstrator.

[27th March 1929

Recommendations or remarks.	Action taken.
10. Forensic medicine is taught entirely by lectures. There is no practical work.	10. Arrangements have been made to supplement the lectures by practical demonstrations embracing examination of dead bodies, museum specimens, blood and seminal stains, hair and fibres and tests for poisons.
11. The staffs of the college and the hospitals are provided from the Madras Medical Department; the system is unsatisfactory; it restricts the field of recruitment and in practice involves too frequent changes in staff.	11. The need for the training of specialists for the teaching appointments has been recognized. The question is being examined by a committee appointed to consider certain matters connected with the future of medical education in the Presidency.
12. The standards of attainment required in the 1st M.B., Part I of 2nd M.B. and Part I of Final M.B. Examinations should be equal to the standards required in the remaining subjects. The marks required for all the clinical parts should be 50 per cent.	12. This recommendation has been given effect to in the revised regulations adopted by the Madras University with effect from the 1st July 1928.

Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 2002 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 974 supra.]

To

The President,

Chingleput District Board,

Saidapet.

Sir,

We, the following members of the Chingleput District Board, send our note of dissent against the resolution passed at the District Board meeting held on 31st January 1929 to take action against Rao Bahadur J. Chelvaranga Raju, District Board Member, for his writing an article in the *Hindu* on the damage caused to the Uthukota causeway.

As the District Board has not taken legal advice from the Advocate-General on this matter, and if a case is launched for defamation without obtaining such advice, the money spent out of the District Board funds will be a loss if the case fails. Hence we give our note of dissent on this action.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

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District Board Members.

Madras, 21st January 1929.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 2011 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th March 1929, page 978 supra.]

Letter from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. Ref. H. 2113/27-1, *dated* 29*th March* 1927.

The Board begs to address Government for the restoration to Class III of the Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu reserves in the South Vellore Forest Division which have been transferred to Class I in G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 18th February 1927.

2. The classification to be assigned to these reserves was the subject of correspondence between the Board and the Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservator stated that he had transferred the reserves to Class I where they should remain until all the fuel coupes in them were cut when they might be placed in Class III. The Board pointed out to the Chief Conservator that his order was not in consonance with the policy of Government which was that the trained energies of the Forest Department should not be dissipated on minor fuel and grazing reserves, but on a further communication from him explaining that the reserves were transferred to Class I on the recommendation of the Local Committee and that they were supplying the Tiruvannamalai town with fuel, the Board agreed to their transfer to Class I. The Land Revenue Commissioner, however, resolved to inspect the reserves personally and did so recently. A copy of his inspection notes is enclosed.

3. The reason that actuated the Local Committee and the Chief Conservator in recommending the transfer of the reserves to Class I was that they were fuel reserves supplying Tiruvannamalai town and could not therefore be handed over to panchayats without endangering the fuel supply. The Board now finds that the main supply for Tiruvannamalai town comes from Radhapuram, that the supply from the other reserves is negligible. It is also clear that panchayatdars can quite easily work the fuel coupes on the same rotation as that now adopted by the Forest Department and that panchayats willing to undertake the responsibility can easily be formed. There is little doubt that the supply to Tiruvannamalai town will not be interfered with in the least by handing over these reserves to panchayat management. The opposition came from the members of the co-operative society who had been making a profit out of the leases of fuel coupes and who therefore moved the local committee to make their recommendation to place the reserves in Class I. . . In the circumstances the Board requests that Government may be pleased to retransfer the reserves to Class III.

[27th March 1929

Inspection Notes.

I have visited Tiruvannamalai and gone into the matter of the transfer of these four reserves (originally placed in Class III by Mr. Whitehead) to Class I. The present position is as follows :—

Fuel coupes are being worked in all these four reserves Kavuthimalai, Kannamandai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu but the Forest Department have leased the coupes to a co-operative society. With the exception of Tippakadu the lease works at Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. Radhapuram is however fetching Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. The amount of supply by Tippakadu, Kannamandai and Kavuthimalai to the Tiruvannamalai town is at present negligible. Radhapuram is giving the main supply. The coupes are being worked on a 30 years' rotation and both the ranger and the deputy tahsildar are of opinion that the panchayatdars would be perfectly well able to work these coupes on the same rotation. . . I understand that panchayats could easily be formed, willing to undertake this responsibility. If the problem is how to supply Tiruvannamalai with fuel there seems to be little doubt that the supply would not be interfered with in the least by handing over these reserves to the panchayat management. I understand from the local officers that the opposition came from the co-operative society who have been making a good thing out of these leases and who did not think that the terms offered by the panchayatdars would be so favourable and who therefore moved the local committee to make their recommendation. This year, however, from the 1st of April the Forest Department have decided to sell these coupes by auction and it is probable that the co-operative society will not get such a favourable rate and will not be so keen to keep out the panchayatdars. I think it is a mistaken policy to transfer these to Class I.

H. A. B. Vernon,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 2035 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 27th March 1929, page 992 supra.]

South Vellore.

Class I.—The Committee accepts Mr. Whitehead's classification, but makes two suggestions :—

(1) That *Periyamalai* be brought under the forest village system.

(2) That in *Mulakad* the reserve forest boundary might be shifted to the west at the part where the public right of way passes through the reserve, should difficulties arise about cattle straying off the path into the reserve.

Class II.—Parvadamalai should go into Class III.

Annamalai is now under the forest village system and should be put into Class I.

Padipalem is in South Arcot.

Class III—Kavuthimalai, Kannamadai, Radhapuram and Tippakadu.— These should go into class I. They are fuel reserves supplying Tiruvannamalai town and cannot be handed over to panchayats without endangering the fuel supply. They are now actually worked by panchayats under the District Forest Officer's control and this system may continue. They must, however, remain in the hands of the Forest Department and be put in class I. A petition was received from ryots of Radhapuram asking for the retention of that reserve under the District Forest Officer.

With this exception, Mr. Whitehead's proposals are approved.

G.O. Mis. No. 750, Development, dated 19th April 1928.

In partial modification of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 244, Development, dated 18th February 1927, the Government direct that the reserves noted below be transferred to class III :—

South Vellore.	AREA IN ACRES.
Kavuthimalai	6,983
Kannamadai	5,791
Radhapuram	6,428
Tippakadu	4,584

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Item IV—Papers placed on the Table of the House, page 1040.]

With reference to the promise given by the hon. the Chief Minister at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st March 1929, the following report is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 1587 *answered on* 1*st March* 1929 *regarding active assistance alleged to have been given by the Chingleput District Board to the Self-Respect Conference.*

With the permission of the president, district board, the District Health Officer had to arrange with the assistance of adequate health and engineering staff for sanitary conveniences on the Conference grounds, as the site fell within the Chingleput district and outside the municipal limits.

The district board lorries had to be utilized for transporting the exhibits, posters, cinema machinery, furniture, etc., in connexion with the health exhibition and cinema lectures arranged for by the District Health Officer.

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XI.

[Vide Item IV—Papers laid on the Table of the House, page 1040.]

Statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the Second and Third Sessions of the Third Council and the action taken thereon.

Second Session—23rd August 1927 to 30th March 1928—Four meetings.

Third Session—3rd September 1928 to 27th March 1929—Six meetings.

Second Session.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th August 1927.	Action taken thereon.
1. That the Government be requested to provide Rs. 5,000 in the budget for 1928-29 for expenditure by the House Committee, under "22 R. B. (*a*) Legislative Bodies—Supplies and Services—Voted".	A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided in the budget for 1928-29 for the House Committee.
2. That half a dozen big metal trays as per sample obtained from the Mysore Premier Factory, Madras branch, be bought with more securely rivetted handles.	Purchased accordingly.
3. That the payment of Rs. 590 to Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co. for the supply of two lounge settees of "Adyar" type be sanctioned. *Note.*—The rate was the same as that paid to the firm for a sample settee, the purchase of which was already sanctioned by the House Committee.	Payment was made accordingly.
4. That the caterers be informed of the complaints that have been received about the unclean plates and glasses used for supplying lunch to Members of the Legislative Council during the last meeting.	The caterers were informed accordingly—vide Resolution No. 12 infra for reply received from one of the caterers.
5. That the Neo Komala Vilas be asked whether they can undertake the catering, in Indian style, for the Members of the Legislative Council during Council days.	Neo Komala Vilas were engaged as caterers during Council meeting commencing from the 18th October 1927. They continued till 22nd January 1928. For the meeting commencing from 23rd January 1928, the Modern Hindu Hotel were engaged as caterers. They continued till 22nd September 1928—vide Resolution No. 16 to 18 infra.
6. That the attention of the Government be drawn to Resolution No. 5 passed at the meeting of the House Committee held on the 28th January 1927, recommending the introduction at once of the flushing system in the lavatories attached to the Council rooms and that the Government be requested to undertake the work immediately.	The Government were addressed and the work is going on—vide Resolution No. 35 infra.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 2nd November 1927.	Action taken thereon.
7. That the Government do provide the Council office with the funds required to engage necessary establishment for the preparation of lunch to Members of the Legislative Council.	The Government stated that they were unable to sanction the allotment asked for. In doing so, they invited attention to memorandum dated 8th December 1924, in which the Government suggested that the House Committee or Secretary, Legislative Council, might invite tenders from local hotel-keepers and impose conditions on the caterer as regards the quality, quantity, etc., of lunch to be supplied.
8. That pending the carrying out of the above Resolution Messrs. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar and M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar do explain to the caterers the requirements of the Members of the Legislative Council and warn them about the consequences of not attending to them to their satisfaction.	
9. That the Government be asked to provide roofed accommodation for the cars and carriages of Members of the Legislative Council.	The Government in drawing attention to Chief Secretariat circular, dated 8th July 1926, stated that no portion of the land was available within the Fort for the construction of garages.
10. That 12 electro-plated cups and saucers be bought for the House Committee.	The electro-plated cups and saucers were not purchased as per Resolution No. 13 infra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th February 1928.	
11. Resolved that the following articles be purchased for the House Committee :— (1) Twelve dozens of khaddar towels for use in the bath-rooms ; (2) two dozens of bell-metal tumblers for use in the luncheon room ; (3) fourteen khaddar table cloths for round tables ; (4) eight khaddar table cloths for long oblong tables ; (5) six khaddar table cloths for the tables over which the caterer keeps his refreshments ; (6) three dozens of electro-plated cups and saucers as per sample obtained from the Mysore Premier Metal Factory, with three dozens of spoons to match ; (7) one water-filter for use in the room of the Leader of the Congress Party ; (8) one clock for use in the room of the Whip of the Congress Party ; (9) covers for the three lounge settees in the Whips' rooms ; and (10) two more round tables for use in the luncheon room.	Items (1) to (5) and (7) and (8) were purchased. As regards item (6)—please see Resolution No. 13 infra.
12. Resolved that the following papers be recorded :— (i) Government's reply No. 3361-2, dated 6th January 1928, to the resolutions of the House Committee meeting of 2nd November 1927; and	Vide Resolutions Nos. 7 and 9 supra.
(ii) the reply of Messrs. Harrison & Co. on the subject of using better crockery.	Messrs. Harrison & Co. stated in reply to Resolution No. 4 that they would take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the irregularity complained of.

[27th March 1929

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 20th March 1928.	Action taken thereon.
13. The purchase of electro-plated cups and saucers obtained from the Mysore Premier Metal Factory, Limited, need not be made as they are not according to the size of the bell-metal cups and saucers.	
14. Four silver tumblers for the four water-filters be purchased according to the sample shown at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 each.	Four tumblers were purchased at a cost of Rs. 35 in all.
15. The draft letter addressed to the Gandhi Seva Sangham, Tiruchengode, on the subject of the supply of khaddar napkins and table cloths be approved.	

Third Session.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 6th September 1928.	
16. The proprietor of the Modern Hindu Hotel be informed that the behaviour of his agent on the 3rd day of September during lunch hour was of a very unsatisfactory nature and he be requested to see that a recurrence does not take place by issuing instructions and making arrangements in the future to ensure the employment of agents who can behave decently and courteously in the lunch room. 17. The proprietor be requested to see that the particular agent concerned is not sent to the luncheon room hereafter. 18. The proprietor be also informed that the quality and quantity of the lunch supplied is below mark and he be requested to improve them.	A copy of these Resolutions Nos. 16 to 18 was communicated to the proprietor, Modern Hindu Hotel, and he sent a reply on 22nd September 1928, expressing his inability to continue to cater to the Members of the Legislative Council and Swaminatha Sastri was asked to cater—vide Resolution No. 23.
19. A sum of Rs. 3,000 be asked for as allotment for the House Committee for 1929-30.	A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided in the budget for 1929-30.
20. The purchase of two bell-metal chombus be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 5 each.	Purchased accordingly.
21. The purchase of a lounge settee "Adyar type" similar to that in use in the rooms of the whips of parties be sanctioned for use in the room of the Independent Nationalist Party.	Vide Resolution No. 32 infra.
22. The Government's reply regarding the impossibility of providing a separate kitchen for the use of the Indian caterer to Members of the Legislative Council be recorded.	

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 9th October 1928.	
23. With effect from Monday the 15th instant, Swaminatha Sastri be appointed as caterer for the Indian Members.	Order was issued to Swaminatha Sastri accordingly and he has been catering since.
24. Service stamps to the value of Rs. 5 for carrying on correspondence with the officers of the Local Government in regard to matters relating to the affairs of Government be given to each non-official Member of the Legislative Council in the first instance, unused stamps being returnable to the Legislative Council office at the end of the term of office of each Member.	The orders of Government are awaited.

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 9th October 1928—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
25. The room adjacent to the bath-room for European Members, situated on the south side of the Council Chamber, hitherto occupied by the Finance Department and since handed over to the Council office, be made available to the Leader, Congress Party.	Allotted accordingly.
26. The room hitherto occupied by the Assistant Secretary, Public Works and Labour Department, and since handed over to the Council office be allotted to the Deputy President.	Do
27. The conversion of the room hitherto occupied by the Secretary, Public Works and Labour Department, into a lounge room for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council be approved.	Do.
(Consequential arrangements in regard to the rooms vacated as a result of the above proposal be made by the Secretary.)	The room occupied by the Deputy President was allotted for Press reporters, the room originally occupied by the Leader, Congress Party, on the first floor was allotted for the Whip, Ministerialist Party, and the room vacated by the Whip, Ministerialist Party, and situated at the left side of the entrance lobby was allotted for the "European group".
28. (*a*) A telephone be installed in the new room of the Leader, Congress Party ; (*b*) two more electric fans and two bigger lights be fitted in the same room ; (*c*) two lounge settees of "Adyar type" be purchased for use in the same room ; and (*d*) window blinds be provided for the windows in the room.	All these have been provided.
29. The Deputy President's room (mentioned in Resolution No. 26) be partitioned so as to provide for a bath-room and window blinds be provided for both the windows in the room.	Vide Resolution No. 37 infra.
30. (*a*) One clock be purchased for the lounge room ; (*b*) one more fan be fitted in the same room; and (*c*) an Indian-made woollen carpet be purchased for flooring the entire room.	Items (*a*) and (*b*) have been provided. As regards item (*c*) —please see also Resolution No. 45 infra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th November 1928.	
31. Mr. P. T. Rajan do take the Chair at the meeting.	
32. Three lounge settees of Adyar type (the purchase of which was sanctioned previously by the House Committee) be ordered from the Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, and that these be placed in the rooms of (i) Whip, Congress Party (one lounge settee in the place of the existing lounge settee) and (ii) Leader, Congress Party—two lounge settees).	Purchased and placed accordingly—vide Resolution No. 41 infra.
33. The Secretary be authorized to appoint such staff as may be necessary for the purpose of running an Indian refreshment stall for supplying lunch to Members of the Legislative Council during the Legislative Council meetings to be held from January to March 1929. 34. The Secretary be authorized to purchase the necessary plates and other articles required for the purpose.	A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to Government and a note also was sent to Government on the subject and their orders are awaited. In the meantime the House Committee have given instructions to Swaminatha Sastri, to cater—vide Resolution No. 36 infra.

Resolution of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th November 1928—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
35. The Secretary be requested to address the Public Works Department for the purpose of introducing the modern urinal flushing system in the bath-rooms of the Legislative Council Chamber for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council and in the meantime to make arrangements for the cleaning of the rooms more often than at present.	The Government were addressed accordingly. The work connected with the urinal flushing system in the Council Chamber is going on—vide Resolution No. 6 supra.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 29th January 1929.	
36. Swaminatha Sastri be asked to cater. (He will be instructed to engage well-trained and good-mannered attendants sufficient in number to cope with the attendance on members and friends introduced by them. He will be instructed to pay undivided attention to the convenience of members during the first half-hour of the luncheon interval.)	Informed accordingly.
37. That with reference to the telephone reference from the Executive Engineer, North Presidency division, the partition in the Deputy President's room may be fixed as a temporary or portable one and that the cost thereof and also the cost of providing window blinds in that room (vide Resolution No. 29 of the House Committee meeting of 9th October 1928) be met from the allotment for House Committee.	The work was carried out accordingly out of the allotment for House Committee.
38. That the Indian-made woollen carpet for the lounge room [vide Resolution No. 30 (*c*) of the House Committee meeting of the 9th October 1928], be purchased from the allotment for the House Committee.	Vide Resolution No. 45 infra.
39. That the Public Works Department be addressed to carry out the other improvements as early as possible before the next meeting of the Council which will be held in February 1929.	The other improvements also required by the House Committee were carried out by the Public Works Department before the 24th February 1929.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 24th February 1929.	
40. The purchase of the following be sanctioned :— (1) A clock for use in the room of the Whip, Ministerialist Party ; (2) a stand for wash-basin for use in the Deputy President's room ; (3) two letter cases and two rattan waste-paper baskets for use in the rooms of the Leader, Nationalist Party, and of the European group ; (4) twelve dozen towels ; and (5) six dozen cheese plates, small plates, spoons and other necessary articles including small jugs. Mr. P. T. Rajan be authorized to purchase the crockery.	Items (1) to (3) and (5) have been purchased. Please see also Resolution No. 44 infra. Item (4) has been deferred for want of funds.
41. The payment of Rs. 762 to Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore, for the supply of three lounge settees be sanctioned.	Payment was made accordingly.
42. The accompanying draft circular (annexed) to the hon. Members of the Legislative Council regarding supply of lunch be approved as amended.	

Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 24th February 1929—*cont.*	Action taken thereon.
43. The House Committee has noticed that the work connected with the Committee has increased so greatly and has become so arduous as to involve additional strain and responsibility on Mr. T. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar and that these were not originally contemplated. It considers that an increase in his emoluments is necessary and resolves that the *original honorarium* be increased by Rs. 100 per annum with effect from the current year.	A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Government.
Resolutions of the House Committee meeting held on the 28th February 1929.	
44. That the samples of crockery be purchased as per list below :— (1) Two tea sets at Rs. 10-8-0 each set. (2) Six tea pots at Rs. 1-8-0 each. (3) Two coffee pots at Rs. 3-12-0 each. (4) Two water jugs at Rs. 2 each. (5) One water jug at Re. 1-4-0. (6) One sugar bowl at Re. 1. (7) One cream jug at Rs. 2. (8) Six dozen cheese plates at Rupees 5-12-0 a dozen. (9) Six dozen ice-cream plates at Rs. 4-8-0 a dozen. (10) Seven dozen (Nivada) spoons at Rs. 7-8-0 a dozen. (11) Nine sugar bowls at Re. 1 each.	Purchased accordingly and payment made.
45. That the sample woollen carpet selected by Mr. P. T. Rajan be approved and that the carpet be purchased for use in the lounge room.	Purchased accordingly and payment also made.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

ANNEXURE (vide Resolution No. 42).

CIRCULAR TO THE HON. MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Representations have been received by the House Committee that Members of Council are being inconvenienced by the presence during luncheon interval in the luncheon room of non-members whether introduced or not by Members of Council. The House Committee is therefore obliged to bring to the notice of Members that the following instructions have been issued :—

(1) The luncheon room shall be open to Members *only* between 1-30 and 2 p.m.

(2) Non-members may be introduced by Members after 2 p.m.

The above arrangements have been made for the convenience of Members and they are earnestly requested to co-operate in carrying them out.

S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI,
Chairman.

24th February 1929.

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THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

12th to 27th March 1929

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N—*cont.*

PAGES

O

P

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

PAGES

P—*cont.*

Q

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

PAGES

Q—*cont.*

Q—*cont.*

PAGES

R—*cont.*

PAGES

R—*cont.*

PAGES

S—*cont.*

PAGES

S—*cont.*

PAGES

S—*cont.*

S—*cont.*

T

U

U—*cont.* PAGES

PAGES

V—*cont.*


தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
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